Weather

Overcast and equally weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 55.6 and the minimum 34.7 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 55.5 and 44.0.

THE CHINA PRESS

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GERMANY IN GRIP OF STRIKES LEANS TORWARD SOVIETS

Almost All Of Country's Forces Of Labor Have Quit Work

BERLIN EXPECTANT

Authorities Are Planning Ruthlessly To Suppress Looked For Outbreak

RADICALS WINNING

Beginning Of Bolsheviki Rule Is Seen In Parts Of Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 1.—Almost the entire labor forces in Germany are out on strike or are threatening to strike as the result of Spartacist agitations. Everywhere the situation is serious and Berlin is expecting a big out break at any moment.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the Government authorities have declared that such an outbreak will be ruthlessly suppressed, adding that coquetting with the Spartacists is now frequently observed in bourgeois circles.

Provide For Soviets

Berlin, April 2.—Thirty thousand employes of the metal industry in Berlin have struck work, including workmen and office staffs.

The Weimar correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states that the Majority Socialist Parties have reached an agreement with the Government that an amendment to the constitution shall be introduced in the National Assembly providing for the incorporation of the Soviet system in the constitution.

The Imperial Government has refused the demand made by Bavaria to be represented at the Peace Conference.

Bavaria Plans Alliance

Berlin, April 3.—The Munich newspapers declare that the Bavarian Government is negotiating with Russia with a view to forming an alliance. The reasons given are the uncertainty with regard to foodstuffs from the Allies and the promises of grain from Russia.

The strike in the Ruhr Basin has extended to Kruppe and 120,000 men are now out on strike. The miners in the Hamborn region have joined the strike movement in a body. The Ruhr mining delegates have ordered a cessation on the 10th of the work of keeping the pits in working order and, consequently, flooding of the mines is apprehended.

Demonstration At Stuttgart

Copenhagen, April 2.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that in the course of a collision between Government troops and demonstrators at Stuttgart three persons were killed and many wounded. The Government troops eventually dispersed the demonstrators and order was quickly restored.

The leaders of the workmen proclaimed a general strike at Wurtemburg and the bourgeois decided to counter-strike. The situation is becoming more and more critical. The attitude of the Majority Socialists is not yet clear. Some oppose the strike but others are falling in an increasing degree, under the influence of the radicals. The Independent Socialists and the Communists are acting conjointly.

Plan To Form Soviets

Copenhagen, April 1.—At a mass meeting of the Social Democrats in Prague it was decided to form Soviet Councils throughout the territory and to begin the struggle for a proletarian dictatorship.

Berlin, April 1.—A message from Vienna states that at a meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council a Communist declared that a Soviet Republic is about to be established in German-Austria. A Russian Communist declared that it was no longer a time for debating but for action, after the example of Hungary. Even the specter of hunger should not affright the working classes. He reported that a battalion of the National Defense troops had already gone over to the Communist camp.

Frankfort Is Quieter

Copenhagen, April 2.—A message from Berlin states that the situation at Frankfurt is much improved. Sixteen plunderers have been killed, including four women.

The strike movement at Essen and Bochum has only extended slightly.

Reported American Plan To Parley With Bolsheviki Rouses Press In Paris

Strong And Unanimous Protest Follows Rumor Of Unlikely Project---Saar Valley Question Now Main Obstacle At Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—Rumors have been circulating in Paris that the American delegates at the Peace Conference have considered the possibility of opening negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviki. A strong and unanimous protest came immediately from all sections of the Allied press represented in Paris and therefore it is most unlikely that such a suggestion could be entertained.

Saar Valley Question Obstacle

Paris, March 30.—The main difficulty for the Big Four is whether the great coalfield in the Saar Valley shall be annexed to France, which earnestly needs the output of this region to compensate for the destruction of her coalfields in Northern France. A practical solution of the difficulty seems to be there will be three kinds of frontiers laid down for Germany, territorial, economic and military. The Saar Valley would be embraced in the economic frontier.

Dantzig Question Undecided

Paris, March 31.—It is still undecided whether the Big Four will uphold the first agreement to make Dantzig a Polish city. The latest solution proposed is that Dantzig shall be made a free city.

Reports On Indemnity

Paris, April 3.—The Echo de Paris asserts that the Council of Four has decided that Germany shall pay immediately six billion francs in cash and also hand over various securities, raw materials and merchandise which are optimistically estimated to aggregate thirty billion francs.

It says that the preliminary terms of peace will not specify the total indemnity, but will include lists of creditors who Germany must satisfy and also provide that an Allied Commission shall fix every year the amount to be paid by Germany.

Paris, April 2.—It is indicated in a certain quarter that Germany will probably be asked to pay between £4,000 millions and £5,000 millions.

Paris, April 3.—It is believed in French diplomatic circles that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralised and occupied by French and Belgian troops until payment of the indemnity.

Paris, April 3.—Spain has expressed a desire to join the League of Nations.

Question Of Indemnity Discussed In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—There was a full-dress debate in the House of Commons today on the question of the proceedings of the Peace Conference with regard to payment of indemnities, when a number of members expressed apprehensions that Germany might succeed in her efforts to avoid paying in full. It was pointed out that Germany might be bankrupt now but development of her resources would enable her to pay and, furthermore, it was not the business of the delegates in Paris to say what Germany could pay. The affair was to present the bill; it was Germany's business to find ways and means to meet the obligation.

Replying, Mr. A. Bonar Law said he did not think there was any foundation for the statement that Lenin's Government had offered certain terms of peace. At any rate neither he or the Prime Minister knew anything about it.

With regard to indemnities Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government still intended to get from Germany whatever amount could be got from that country. In this connection the Government had not been influenced by President Wilson. Looking at the whole problem of the war, one of Great Britain's aims was to secure

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COUNCIL FAVORS PAY FOR EMPLOYES IN WAR

But Cuts Proposed Amount In Half; Would Allow 25 Percent Of Salaries

The Municipal Council went on record last night at the regular meeting as favoring an appropriation to be included in the budget to be passed at tomorrow's meeting of ratepayers to provide for the issue of 25 percent of pay to all Allied Municipal employes from the time they left Shanghai for war service until December 31, 1918. The Council expressed the belief that 15 percent of the amount should be placed to superannuation allowance and ten percent be paid in cash.

The amendment to be proposed by Mr. Percy Fowler at tomorrow's meeting asks for fifty percent of regular monthly salaries and asks that a committee be selected to advise the respective proportions to be paid in cash or placed to the superannuation fund account.

Tells Why Americans Failed To Co-operate With Japanese Troops

Confirmation Given In Commons Of Blagovestchensk Episode Recently Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, confirmed that American troops recently refused to co-operate with Japanese troops in some fighting near Blagovestchensk. The reason given by the American commander was that the force which attacked the Japanese might prove to be insurrectionary Russian peasants mistaken for Bolsheviki. British troops had not been called on to quell disturbances but they would co-operate with their Allies, including the Americans, in maintaining order in the areas where they were stationed for the time being.

Mr. Churchill added that undoubtedly the attackers in this case were a powerful and well-armed band of Bolsheviki.

BOLSHEVISTS IN VIENNA SENT FROM BUDAPEST

General Smuts To Investigate Conflict Of Hungarians And Rumanians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 2.—It is reported that thirty Bolshevist agitators have arrived in Vienna from Budapest as guests of the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna.

Confiscation Order

Copenhagen, April 1.—A message from Budapest states that an order has been issued that money and jewelery valued at over 2,000 kronen for each person shall be surrendered to the People's Commissary for social production without recompense.

Smuts Will Investigate

London, April 2.—An official communique from Paris today states that General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain problems connected with the armistice on which the Supreme Council desires information.

Paris, April 2.—It is officially stated that General Smuts has gone to Budapest on behalf of the Allied Governments to investigate the conflict which has arisen between the Rumanians and Hungarians owing to a misunderstanding regarding the nature of the new line of demarcation fixed by the Conference.

Party Is All British

London, April 4.—Newspaper correspondents in Paris state that General Smuts has gone to Hungary with a party of twelve, all British, charged with investigating conditions in Hungary generally, in addition to the conflict between Rumania and Hungary. It was considered that action would be more rapid and more effective if only the representatives of one nation were engaged in the investigation. General Smuts is apparently going East instead of General Mangin, who is still in France.

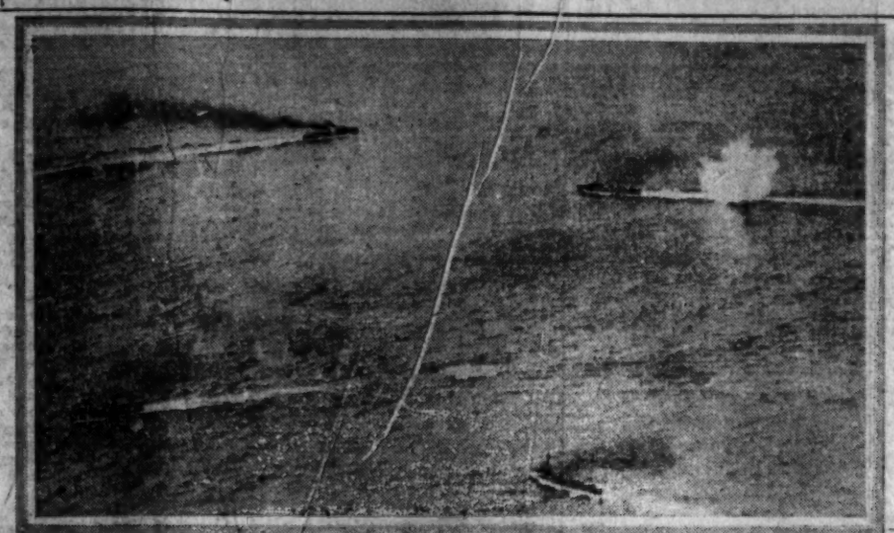
Long Time Credits Promised In America

Purpose Of Financiers Given In Address Delivered By Gotham Banker

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New Orleans, April 2.—Mr. S. G. Penny, Vice-President of the National Bank, New York, addressing a convention of American bankers said that the United States would displace England and all other prewar creditor countries in supplying long time money for commerce, industry and transportation.

How 'Greyhounds Of The Sea' Trap A Submarine



TRAPPING A U-BOAT, SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE. ©W.N.

A remarkable photograph, taken from an airplane, showing the methods used by destroyers in ridding the sea of U-boats. The submarine was sighted by the airplane which immediately signaled by wireless to a flotilla of destroyers. The U-boat was hemmed in by the swift craft which sowed the area with depth bombs. That the depth bomb released by the attacker in the left foreground did its work effectively is shown by large oil patches seen in the photograph. The picture, made in the North Sea, has just been released by the British Admiralty.

Peace Conference Labor Commission Completes Its Work

Purpose To Put Convention And Declaration Of Principles Into The Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 2.—After thirty-five meetings the Commission on International Labor Legislation has finished its work but the report fails to give complete satisfaction as the constitution of certain States prevents their accepting all the obligations.

The report consists of two parts, firstly, a convention of forty-one articles based on the British draft and, secondly, nine declarations of general principles which it is proposed to include in the treaty of peace. These declarations include the right of association of employers and workers; equality of pay for women workers; the institution of a forty-eight hour week; equality of treatment for foreign workers admitted into any country with the nationals of the latter.

Applies To American States

A very important article in the Convention is Clause 19 which, to meet peculiarities of the constitution of certain American Federal States, was altered to provide that each decision of the Labor Conference must be brought within a year before the competent authorities in each State for enactment, legislation or other action.

Machinery is provided to ensure compliance with the conventions of the Labor Conference by various States. Thus the Secretary-General of the League of Nations may nominate a Commission of Inquiry consisting of one employer, one workman and one independent person. Appeal may also be made to the permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations and if the defaulting country shall refuse to carry out the findings of this court, other States shall be able to take economic measures against it. It is worthy of note that the British Dominions, in India and any colonies or possessions of any State which may hereafter be recognised as fully self-governing by the Executive Council of the League of Nations shall have the same rights and obligations under the convention as if they were separate high contracting parties. With regard to colonies which are not fully self-governing, the Motherland undertakes to apply labor conventions to them unless local conditions render it impossible.

Fliers Over Atlantic Will Be Safeguarded

Hundred British And American Destroyers Will Patrol Course Of Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 2.—Over forty British destroyers are co-operating with about sixty American destroyers in patroling the course of the flight across the Atlantic to be taken by American seaplanes next month. There will also be a continuous stream of army transports crossing the Ocean.

Speakers At Two Meetings Urge Special Committee To Investigate Vice Conditions

Charging "that the Settlement, through inactivity of public opinion and the attitude of public officials, aids rather than opposes and hinders public vice," Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Chairman of the Moral Welfare Committee, argued for the appointment by the Municipal Council of a special committee to investigate vice conditions in Shanghai before a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Palace Hotel. Some 75 attended. Mr. H. E. Canning presided, introduced Dr. Rawlinson and at the conclusion of the latter's long discussion of the local situation, asked the ratepayers present to vote for the resolution coming before tomorrow's meeting asking for the investigating committee.

While this meeting was taking place, 150 women heard Dean A. J. Walker of the Cathedral speak at the Carlton Cafe. At the conclusion a resolution was passed urging ratepayers to take steps to abolish all known brothels in the Settlement.

Dr. Rawlinson paid his respects to property interests and the attitude of public officials. He asserted "property interests and landlord relationships constitute the principal difficulty in outlawing prostitution in Shanghai" and suggested that "a roster of the property used for the purposes of prostitution in the Settlement would make interesting reading."

Discussing the Municipal Council's letter implying that "a measure of regulation of these establishments has been secured," Dr. Rawlinson said "the attempt to regulate it is like attempting to treat a cancer that can only be knifed." He insisted that the same fight must be waged against prostitution as is waged against murderers, robbers and other criminals.

As features of a policy against commercialised vice in Shanghai, Dr. Rawlinson advocated a study of local conditions, outlawing of the trade, checking its growth, education, women police, scientific study of the prevalence of venereal disease in the Settlement, promotion of public recreation and securing of co-operation of public and officials.

The speaker said that the Council might well prepare a pamphlet indicating where and how the public might assist in securing improvement along moral lines in Shanghai.

Women police could handle matters connected with women, the speaker said. This would tend to make the service in the case of these women more disinterested than men can always give. The establishment of trade schools might be considered in this connection.

Dr. Rawlinson said in part:

"You can not undo all the brothel has done—you can stop its doing more! A campaign extending over a number of years would give a chance to settle this question; and for Chinese women at least it is not as difficult a one as for foreigners. You cannot solve the problem by blowing the dust of today into the eye of tomorrow.

"A case in point is the letter of the Council to the Door of Hope, published in the Municipal Gazette of April 3, 1919, in which they offer a greater measure of financial support for an increase in the work of the Door of Hope for the salving of victims of commercialised vice. Now we need more of the work carried on by the Door of Hope, and the public ought to support it. The weakness of this proposal is that, while it attempts to take care of the victims of the traffic, it leaves untouched the process of victimisation. Such a contribution, worthy as it is, represents but a small part of the profit made in the business of making these victims—a whose condition it only palliates. It permits the sale of disease and [illegible] to go on, even to increase, and only tries to make a little easier the shreds of life left to the victims. The Door of Hope fittingly replied by asking for the right of entrance into brothels in order to check up and prevent the ruthless abuse of women now going on. This proposal is in keeping with one made by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee to the Council, that a certain number of women police be appointed, who should deal with the women in all cases arising in the Court through police action, or wherever police action is necessary, in connection with these women. More must be done to stop the making of victims. They are made victims—for profit. To stop the business is one important way of taking care of the women involved. Why not try it?

"In connection with the problem as to whether brothels can be outlawed in Shanghai or not, arises the question of their present status. Here is another question that needs to be settled. Byelaw 34 says that 'no person shall open a brothel without a license;' and then the Byelaw says, 'when opened without a license, those opening them shall be fined for every offense, not exceeding $100, and a further fine for every twenty-four hours' continuance in such offending or infringing, not exceeding $25.00.'

"The Council rightly says it has been prevented from licensing. We do not believe in licensing any more than in segregation. Yet these places are opened—and not fined for being open. The question arises, whether, since the Council has not done what Byelaw 34 gave it power to do, it has any right to do anything? And it is also a legal question whether, having failed to carry out the Byelaw, they can do very much with those who break it. We should like to see some legal minds at work on this point. It is obsolete because inoperative.

"Yet, according to its published letter, the Council has assumed certain rights arising out of the presence of the word 'brothels' in the Byelaw. Hence the police do not need to recognise—certainly in practice do not always recognise, that a brothel has the status of a private home. They have, for instance, entered them for the purpose of securing information. There are some acquainted with the legal aspects of the case who feel that brothels should be closed. Here is a legal problem requiring public elucidation. At present the situation works decidedly to the advantage of the brothel, and hence against society.

"The question also arises as to whether brothels could be closed if

(Continued on Page 4)

TROOPS OF ALLIES IN NORTH RUSSIA IN GRAVE PLIGHT

Murmansk Situation Said To Be Not Unlike That Of Kut

ATTACK EXPECTED

Bolsheviki With Superior Forces Have Everything In Their Favor

RELIEF IS SENT

British Papers Alarmed And Fear Allies May Be Driven Into Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Reuter's Agency learns that the situation of the Allied troops in the Murmansk is causing considerable anxiety and their relief or reinforcement is a matter of great importance. A detachment of American troops is already proceeding to the Murmansk Coast and British troops are preparing to follow.

On the Archangel front it is expected that the Bolsheviki will shortly make a determined effort to push the Allies into the sea. During the next two months the White Sea will be frozen and the Allies still isolated by the ice. The enemy has very superior forces and the thawing of their part of the river Dvina before the portion in the Allied sector will greatly assist them. The Allied troops therefore are likely to have a hard time and the absolute necessity of reinforcing or relieving them as early as possible is emphasised.

Cannot Be Evacuated

Obviously Murmansk, which is a warm water port, cannot be evacuated until the Allied forces have been withdrawn from Archangel.

The situation somewhat compares with Kut, but the relief of the troops in North Russia is a far more important matter. The highest opinion is entertained of the General Officer commanding, General Ironside, whose indefatigable interest in the various Allied forces is having a most beneficial effect.

London Is Staggered

London, April 4.—Grief, indignation and bewilderment are the feelings expressed by the newspapers at the revelation of the position on the Murmansk Coast. While it is urged that the peril of the troops is a reason why the Peace Conference must settle its policy towards Russia without delay, it is emphasised that no steps must be neglected to relieve the force. The Times suggests that the best form of relief might be an offensive against Petrograd or Moscow, just as the best way to defend Rumania would be to invade Hungary from the west from the direction of Czecho-Slovakia.

(Nothing has come through up to the present explaining the position on the Murmansk Coast).

Faith In Commander

General Ironside, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in North Russia, is described in authoritative circles as a man of wonderful energy and initiative who has traveled all over the world. He is a man of the Kitchener type, 6 feet 4 inch in height and weighing seventeen stone.

General Ironside went through the German campaign against the Hereros as the driver of an ox-wagon. He now spends whole days and nights visiting various parts of the front in a sleigh encouraging and cheering up his troops.

Attacks Are Reported

London, April 4.—An official despatch from the British headquarters in North Russia reports:

Four times, on March 31, the Bolsheviki strongly attacked us eastward of Bolieozerki and again next morning. All the attacks were repulsed. Our prisoners include a Regimental Commissary, who stated that these attacks were intended to be decisive.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, April 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, said today that the Archangel situation from the mili-

tary point of view was well in hand and that it was incredible that the Allied forces can be driven into the sea.

He announced that it was the War Department's plan to have the American forces out by the end of June.

Koltchak's Men Join Allies In North Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Reuter's Agency learns that about 400 of Admiral Koltchak's troops recently traveled on snow-shoes from Siberia and joined the Allied forces in North Russia.

It is authoritatively stated that the garrison of Odessa has now been greatly strengthened and the French Commander is confident that he will be able to hold the town. The Bolsheviki have now reached the outer defenses of Odessa, which are very strong.

London, April 2.—Reuter's Agency learns that Admiral Koltchak's troops have now advanced over fifty miles west of Ufa.

In the course of its latest offensive, the Siberian army has captured 6,000 prisoners and much war material while fourteen large steamers were captured at Ufa. The prisoners declare that the Red Army is greatly disorganised and that over 18,000 deserted at Samara alone.

Disturbances In Petrograd

Stockholm, April 2.—A message from Petrograd says that the industrial disturbances which have occurred in large factories recently culminated in trouble at the Putiloff Works, where People's Commissary was received in an hostile manner and thrown out. In consequence of some marines refusing to drive off some anti-Soviet workmen when ordered, Chinese troops were sent to their assistance and sanguinary fights for barricades ensued in which the workmen used hand-grenades. Workmen who were not willing to resume work were evicted from their dwellings and deprived of their food-cards, but the Commissary was subsequently obliged to concede their demands, liberate the men who had been arrested and distribute additional rations.

Win Against Bolsheviki

London, April 3.—The War Office reports that General Shkur has captured Vladikavkaz, on the river Terek, finally defeating a Bolshevik army of 100,000 men and taking 50,000 prisoners. He also captured thirteen armored trains and 200 guns and the Bolsheviki have been expelled from the whole of the North Caucasus. General Shkur is successfully forming new divisions comprising Terek Cossacks and others.

Chinese Peace Parley Has Informal Session

Questions Discussed Before Deadlock Are Taken Up Once More

An informal session of the China peace conference was held yesterday. The questions that had been taken up before the deadlock such as the Shensi problem, the War Participation Army, the War Participation Loan and the Eighth Year Bonds were reviewed.

It was decided that there would be another informal meeting tomorrow and the formal session would be held on Wednesday.

The session adjourned at noon.

Reports Shensi Fighting Over

China Press Correspondence

Sianfu, March 30.—Confirmed reports say that Hsu Lan-djou, leader of the Fengtien troops, has received both Goh Glen and Fan Lao-er and at present all fighting in Shensi has ceased. The rumor that the Governor has entered into agreement with Lo Djan-kwei has not yet been confirmed.

Symphony Concert Tonight

The second and last symphony concert by Messrs. Mirovitch, Piastro, Paci and a full orchestra will be given at the Olympic Theater tonight at nine o'clock. Mr. Paci will again conduct the orchestra.

The second concert is given because of the tremendous success of the concert at the Lyceum Theater a week ago last night. It was the first opportunity offered in Shanghai to hear artists of unusual talent accompanied by an excellent orchestra conducted by one of Mr. Paci's ability. Tonight's program is possibly even better than the first one.

The program follows:

I.—Mozart—Serenade for strings only
Conducted by M. Paci.

II.—Beethoven—Romance
Mozart—Menuetto
Veniavsky—Polonaise
M. Piastro.

III.—Beethoven—Piano Concerto No. 5, with orchestra
M. Paci.

IV.—Chopin—Sonata B flat minor (with Funeral March)
M. Mirovitch.

V.—Rachmaninoff—Fantasie for two pianos
M. M. Mirovitch and Paci.

TIENTSIN WAR FUND DRAWING

(China Press Correspondence)

Tientsin, April 7.—Ticket number 20,030 was winner of the first prize in the Tientsin British War Funds drawing. The prize amounted to $20,000. It is believed that a member of the staff of the Peking-Sutyuan Railway is the holder of the winning ticket. No. 15,681 is the winning ticket for the second prize, but the holder is at present unknown. Gordon Hall was crowded with both foreigners and Chinese at the drawing. The proceedings went without a hitch.

Capital Safeguarded In United Kingdom

Committee Appointed By British Treasury To Pass Upon License Questions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—Press Bureau. With a view to preserving capital for domestic purposes within the United Kingdom and preventing avoidable drain upon foreign exchanges by the export of capital, the Treasury has appointed a committee with Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, as chairman and including Sir Arthur Lawley, Sir Thomas Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland, and Mr. Robert Littlejohn, of the African Banking Corporation, to advise upon applications for licenses for fresh issues of capital under Defense of the Realm regulation (30f).

Preference will be given, ceteris parious, to cases in which the proceeds will be applied in the overseas dominions.

Italian Forces Make Landing At Adalia

Action Said To Have Been Taken Owing To Disturbances In Christian Quarter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 3.—Italian forces have landed at Adalia, in Asia Minor. An order has been posted up stating that the Italians have landed owing to the disorders which have resulted in serious damage to the Christian quarter.

TURKEY WOULD RETAIN INTEGRITY AS EMPIRE

Concedes Opening Of Bosphorus And Dardanelles In Address To Allied Commissioners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—A semi-official communique states that on February 12 the Porte presented a memorandum to the French, British, American and Italian High Commissioners at Constantinople admitting the principle of opening the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles but urging that Turkey should retain its integrity as an Empire.

JAPANESE DOCTORS HALT INSPECTION OF GERMANS

Allied Board Seeking To See Tsinanfu Hospital Patients Are Turned Back

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 7.—Three Germans claimed exemption from the recent repatriation on the grounds that they were ill in Tsinanfu hospital. The Allied Medical Board visited the hospital, desiring to examine the patients. The Japanese doctors refused to permit them to do so, saying that they had certified the Germans as ill, which should be sufficient.

CHINA KEEPING CLEAR OF RACIAL QUESTION

Japanese Request, However, Has Not Yet Come Before The Cabinet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 7.—The question of racial discrimination in which it is understood the Japanese requested to Chinese to join them in bringing before the League of Nations, has not yet come before the Cabinet, but the Diplomatic Committee does not favor China touching the matter.

Wilson Much Better After Slight Illness

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, April 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson, who has been indisposed, was better today and it was thought that with today's rest and Sunday's freedom from duty he would be able to attend the meeting of the Council Monday. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal doctor, said that the President's condition gave no cause for worry.

Transport Scranton Damaged, But Goes On

After Losing Rudder Off Sandy Hook Receives Aid From Another Troopship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 1.—The transport El Sol reports that it has been engaged in a struggle for forty hours to assist the transport Scranton, which lost its rudder 900 miles from Sandy Hook. Finally the s.s. Scranton succeeded in rigging a jury rudder and proceeded on its voyage to Brest.

PLAN FOR TERRITORIALS OUTLINED BY CHURCHILL

Purpose Is To Recruit Units As They Fxisted Before The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—Press Bureau. A conference was held at Westminster today between Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, and representatives of the Territorial Force Associations.

Mr. Churchill, who presided, outlined a scheme to reconstitute the force as an essential and vital part of the system of defense by recruiting the units of the Territorial force as they existed before the war subject to such modifications as the progress of modern weapons may render necessary. Territorial force officers should be eligible to command its brigades and to fill positions on divisional and brigade staffs. He emphasised that a war record should be made eighty percent of the qualifications of every man chosen to command a Territorial unit and suggested machinery to consult the local Territorial Associations for spreading these recommendations.

Mr. Churchill hinted at the utilisation of the present volunteer force for the purpose of reconstituting the pre-war national reserve.

He concluded by paying a warm tribute to the territorials who had acquitted themselves in a manner to win the wholehearted acceptance of their comrades in the regular army and of the very fine soldiers who came to our assistance from the Dominions overseas.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF RED CROSS OPENED

Conference At Cannes Proposes To Draft Program To Combat Disease

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cannes, April 1.—The International Congress of Scientists convened by the committee of Red Cross Societies with the object of drawing up a program for international action to prevent and combat diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and veneral diseases has been opened.

Mr. H. P. Davison, late chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross Society, who presided, explained that it was proposed to act by means of a Central Committee through the Red Cross organisations of the world, which would disseminate advice collected from the leading experts on public health.

The British delegates to the Congress include Sir Ronald Ross and Dr. Turky King of New Zealand.

The resultant program will be submitted to the Convention of Red Cross Societies which will be held a month after the signature of peace.

Brookes Now Playing Tennis In England

G. Paterson, Australian Player, Accepts Invitation To Be His Partner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—Norman Brookes is arriving in England and is playing in the Tennis Championship at Queens Club and Wimbledon in June. He has invited G. Paterson to partner him in these tournaments. G. Paterson, who has accepted, is a very promising Australian, aged twenty-three, hailing from Melbourne and at present on a visit to England. He is one of the all-round hardest hitters ever seen in this country and Doust expects him to win the Covered Court Championships next week.

SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND ARE OFFERED SCHOOLING

Troops Of Dominions Eligible For Facilities Offered By Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—Press Bureau. Officers and men of British nationality ordinarily domiciled overseas, but serving in the forces of the United Kingdom, are eligible for the facilities offered by the Home Government of higher education in the universities or in agricultural offices and works.

A limited number ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom will be assisted in courses of education in the Dominions overseas.

A portion of the scheme drawn up by the Board of Education enables qualified officers and men formerly employed in the overseas services to pursue a course of the university standard in the United Kingdom while others ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom will be assisted in their studies in universities overseas or, in exceptional cases, in foreign universities.

Plans To Form Colony

London, April 2.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, Sir Robert Horne, the Minister of Labor, stated that the Government is obtaining expert advice with regard to the possibilities of success of a scheme for forming a colony of ex-service men to develop flax-growing in British East Africa, which involved a considerable grant of money by the State.

Jellicoe And Beatty Promoted To Rank Of Admirals Of Fleet

Recognition Given By Admiralty For Distinguished Service In Number Of Cases

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Admiral Lord Jellicoe and Admiral Sir David Beatty are promoted Admirals of the Fleet in recognition of their distinguished services in the war.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe hoists his flag as Admiral of the Fleet in His Majesty's ship New Zealand.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty hoists his flag in His Majesty's ship Queen Elizabeth, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. The Grand Fleet ceases to exist as such on April 7 and Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty will haul down his flag accordingly.

As the result of this change, Admiral Sir Charles Madden is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home and Atlantic Fleets; Rear-Admiral A. C. Leveson will be Vice-Admiral Commanding the 2nd Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet; Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver will be Vice-Admiral Commanding the Home Fleet; Sir Roger Keyes will be Vice-Admiral Commanding the Battle-cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear-Admiral Edmund Grant will be First Naval Member of the Commonwealth Naval Board and Rear-Admiral J. S. Dumaresq will command the Australian Fleet.

(7 words dropped in transmission in above message).

BRITISH PROVIDES AID FOR DEMOBILISED MEN

They Are To Be Assisted From State Funds, Is Announced By Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—Press Bureau. The Pensions Ministry announces that the Government has now recognised its obligation to assist from State funds demobilised or discharged officers and men who joined the forces after the outbreak of war in order that they may be enabled to re-start business. Assistance will be given either in periodical payments to meet current obligations like rent, insurance premiums, school fees and mortgage obligations or in a lump sum for the purchase of a stock-in-trade, shop-fittings, etc.

Certificates Issued To British Airmen

Recognition Given To Members Of Forces Mentioned In Despatches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Press Bureau. The Army Council, Admiralty and Air Council are issuing certificates to all the personnel belonging to the Home, Indian, Colonial, Dominion and Egyptian forces mentioned in despatches and two members of the British Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. and other recognised organisations similarly mentioned.

KOREAN REVOLUTIONISTS RESORTING TO VIOLENCE

Rioters With Clubs, Sickles And Axes Turn On Police And Gendarmes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 5.—A semi-official communique reports:

The disturbances in Chosen continue to spread throughout the whole peninsula. Between March 31 and April 2 there were over a hundred risings in different places. The rioters in bodies of 500 to 2,000 strong and armed with clubs, sickles and axes have been assaulting the police and gendarmes, attacking and burning post offices and Government buildings and cutting the telegraphs. In the distant districts the police and gendarmes, outnumbered, have been obliged to retreat to the larger towns, it being impossible to reinforce them quickly owing to the lack of transportation.

The reason for the rioters suddenly becoming violent may be sought in the presence of propagandists of Bolshevism with headquarters at Chientao and Shanghai. Anti-Japanese Chosenese are taught the tenets of Bolshevism and despatched to instigate rebellion.

Trouble Near Seoul

Peking, April 4.—The Korean Daily News on March 30 and March 31, although reporting no further disturbances in Seoul itself, says that trouble occurred in some twenty places in the neighborhood of the city. On the evening of March 30 another big fire occurred near the big post office and four houses were destroyed.

At Su Wan, a large town about twenty miles from Seoul, a large crowd, numbering nearly one thousand, began shouting for independence at 3 p.m. on March 28. Soldiers fired on the crowd and four persons were killed outright and twenty-three injured, while many persons were arrested. Notwithstanding this another crowd gathered in the same town at 10 p.m. on March 29 and shouted "man sei." Conflict with the soldiers resulted in more demonstrators being killed or wounded. On the morning of March 30 100 women made a demonstration in the hospital at Su Wan. Similar reports have been received from other towns.

Opening Of Stores Ordered

Seoul, April 1.—The Provincial Governor today ordered Korean merchants to open their stores, which have been closed for twenty-four days, or take the consequences. The police are taking measures to compel the merchants to obey the order. Soldiers are guarding the streets. Many arrests have been made.

Report Polish Jews Victims Of Excesses

Paper Says Many Were Wounded And Houses And Shops Wrecked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, April 1.—The Jewish papers in Poland states that terrible excesses have been committed against the Jews in Poland, many have been wounded and their shops and houses plundered and wrecked. The Polish forces did not interfere and even supported the rioters.

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SOCIALIST COMMITTEE TALKS WITH LORD CECIL

Assurance Given That Covenant Will Be Included In Treaty Of Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—Lord Robert Cecil today met the committee of the International Socialist Conferences which was recently appointed at Berne to bring up proposed amendments to the League of Nations Covenant.

The Committee hoped the Covenant would abolish all wars except those the League undertook. Lord Robert Cecil heartily agreed in principle but expressed the opinion that they had not reached the point in international development to make full application of the principle possible but he promised to consider the point very carefully.

Wants Mandates Defined

The committee hoped that all mandates would be defined in detail before the administration of mandatory territories was handed over to the mandatory Powers. Furthermore no mandates should be given until all nations had been admitted to the League. Lord Robert Cecil re-assured the committee upon the first point but, with regard to the second, emphasised the necessity of appointing the mandatory Powers as early as possible.

In conclusion Lord Robert Cecil reiterated that the British Government and President Wilson are determined that the Covenant shall be included in the first Treaty of Peace.

He concurred with the hope that the blockade would be speedily raised and that the problems connected with reparation, which at present were an intolerable burden on the revival of credit, should be speedily solved.

Paris, March 31.—It is reported in Conference circles that a committee consisting of Signor Orlando, Baron Makino, General Smuts and Colonel House, have selected Geneva as the future seat of the League of Nations, notwithstanding the strong inclination in Allied countries to make Brussels the seat of the League as a kind of moral compensation for her sufferings.

Furlough Is Given To Viscount Ishii

Japanese Ambassador To U.S. Is Expected Home On The First Boat

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 7.—Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has been granted furlough and is expected to come home by the first ship out. He will stay only a fortnight for the purpose of holding important consultations with the Government.

The appointment of Baron Sakatani as financial adviser to China, and the attitude of America in the matter, is believed to be one of the principal points, if not the sole reason.

MONGOLIAN EXPEDITION WILL LEAVE IN APRIL

Two Mixed Brigades Will Go, According To Reports Of Native Papers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 7.—The native papers state that the first expedition to Mongolia will leave in April and will consist of two mixed brigades. Later a contingent of two regiments will leave in June.

CHINESE LOAN AGREEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN TOKIO

Believe Other Announcements Will Follow To Remove Apprehensions

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 7.—The War Participation Loan agreement with China was officially published today. It is believed that other loan agreements will also be published for the purpose of removing misapprehensions.

Polish Government Recognised By Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 6.—Japan's official recognition of the Polish Government was announced on March 22 through Baron Matsui.

Army Annual Bill Passed By Commons

Clause Deleted By Secretary Of State For War On Motion Of Labor Member

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—In the House of Commons today the Army Annual Bill passed its third reading.

Mr. William Adamson, Labor M.P. for West Fife, moved the deletion of Clause 12 providing for two years' imprisonment for acts intended or likely to cause disaffection among His Majesty's forces.

The other Labor members supported this deletion and the Secretary of State for War withdrew the clause, saying that he agreed that the Government had already machinery for dealing with such cases.

SAN FRANCISCO CHINESE GREET WANG CHING-HUI

Leader Of Republican Party On Way To Paris Welcomed By Thousands

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, April 3.—Mr. Wang Ching-hui, a noted leader of the China republican party, has arrived here on board the Shinyo Maru en route to the Paris Peace Conference where he will be attached to the Chinese Delegation. He was welcomed by thousands of Chinese residents of San Francisco. There was a parade of automobiles decorated with the flags of China and the United States, led by an American band.

London Hears King Will Resume Racing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—It is announced that the King will resume racing during the present season.

President Paderewski On His Way To Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—Mr. Paderewski, the Polish President, has left for Paris.

Baby Saving Show At Y.W.C.A. Friday

Exhibition, Adapted To Chinese Conditions, To Be Open To Visitors Two Days

The Young Women's Christian Association will hold a "Baby Saving Show" at the Association Buildings, 11a Quinsan Road, on Friday and Saturday afternoons from 4:30 until 6:30 o'clock. On Friday the exhibit will be open to men and women. Only women will be admitted Saturday afternoon because of the large number of invitations that have been issued.

The exhibit has been prepared and adapted to Chinese conditions by Mrs. Keihofer of the Shanghai Baptist College.

The Association buildings will be open for inspection of visitors and work of the various classes will be on exhibition. The students of the Normal Training School of Physical Education will play games on the tennis court from 5:00 until 5:30 o'clock both Friday and Saturday afternoons.

FEBRUARY FIRE REPORT

Although there were 19 less fires in February of this year, the damage done exceeded the total loss by fire in February of last year by Taels 13,950. Three lives were lost. Figures published in the Municipal Gazette today show the February loss as Taels 20,650; the damage during February of 1918 as Taels 6,700.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO PHILIPPINES NORMAL

No Notable Recent Increase In Movement Of Nipponese, Says President Of Senate

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, April 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Recent reports that Japanese immigration to the Philippines was increasing in large numbers were denied today by Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippines Senate and chairman of the Independence commission here.

He said there was always a considerable Japanese movement to and from the Islands, but there was no notable increase recently. Also he asserted that he did not believe Japanese statesmen had any designs on the Philippines other than a share of their commerce.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Cabinet has decided to adopt the following measures to safeguard against the Bolshevik menace penetrating the interior: all frontier provinces and territories to proclaim martial law, to establish military and police stations along all commercial thoroughfares and to suspend the issuance of passports to Chinese and Mohammedans missionaries going from the interior to Sinkiang.

Admiral Liu Kwan-hsiung, Minister of the Navy, has declared that unless all the enemy ships sequestrated be placed under naval control, he will not cancel his leave of absence. The Cabinet has devised a way to settle the dispute between the Ministry of Navy and the Ministry of Communications.

General Chang Shu-yuan, Tuchun of Shantung, has arrived in Peking and is staying at the house of General Wu Ping-hsian, Chief of the Gendarmerie.

The Government will grant the request of General Li Han-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, to arrange for the demarcation of boundary lines with General Chen Chun-ming of the Southern forces directly. Yuanau will be the place of conference. A telegram to this effect has been sent to Mr. Chu Chi-chien for the information of Mr. Tang Shao-yi.

Foch Gives Strength Of Allies In Europe

Aggregate Totaled 12,663,000 Of Which Only Fourth Is Now Demobilised

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, April 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Marshal Foch telegraphed the Allied Council from Dantzig that the aggregate strength of all the Allied Powers in Europe was 12,663,000 of which only 25 percent had been demobilised.

U.S. Army Receives Many Liberty Motors

War Department Announces That Deliveries For Single Week Totaled 20,478

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, April 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The War Department announced today that the production of the Liberty "12" motors for the army reached a total of 20,478 deliveries made for the week ending March 21.

Belgium Has Decided To Expel All Germans

Action Of Ministry Of Justice Is Reported In Despatch From Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 31.—The Belgian Ministry of Justice is reported to have decided to expel all Germans from Belgium.

Alleged Assailant Of Jaures Acquitted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—At the Seine Assizes, after a trial lasting for six days, Villain has been acquitted of the wilful murder of the Socialist leader Jaures in 1914.

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HUNG CHI-TSU'S APPEAL FAILS; IS EXECUTED

Marks End Of One Of The Most Sensational Murder Cases In Chinese History

In spite of his appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court at Peking Hung Chi-tsu, found guilty of being implicated in the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was executed in Peking Saturday. For the first time, the new garrotting machine was used and on account of the heavy weight of the prisoner the iron collar cut deep into the neck and the head was severed from the body. The scene in the execution room was most ghastly and the executioners left the room without ceremony. They are now seeking to defend the mode of execution, as they fear that many public jurists would hold the bleeding and the separation of the head from the body as beyond the punishment deserved by the criminal.

The execution of Hung concludes one of the most sensational murder cases in the history of China. It was generally understood when the assassination took place at the Shanghai North Station in 1913 that the instigators were the then Premier, Chao Ping-chun, and Hung Chi-tsu, while the men who actually committed the murder were Yin Kwei-shih and Wu Shih-yin, Both Yin and Wu were arrested later, but met with mysterious deaths before they were placed on public trial. Chao also died with tragic suddenness, leaving Hung alone to solve the mystery. Hung spent some time in Tsingtau after the murder but when the Japanese seized the port he came to Shanghai, residing in an alleyway off North Shansi Road, disguised as a monk.

A civil claim over some property in Tsingtau last year brought him in to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The case was amicably settled and Hung was being released but when he was motoring away from the Court he was recognised by Mr. Sung Tseng-lu, the 14 year old son of the victim. Following a lengthy trial at the Mixed Court, Hung was handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Life imprisonment was the sentence imposed on him at the trials before the District Court and the Peking Procurate. From both decisions he appealed. But when he appealed in the Supreme Court, the decisions of the lower courts were both set aside and the capital sentence was pronounced.

Urge Investigation Of Vice Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

the community desired to have this done. The answer would seem to be, yes. On Friday, September 28, 1917, the Mixed Court ordered a brothel closed; in this case, because children under fifteen years of age were residing therein. This case is worthy of study, as the record indicates a number of things. A member of the British bar pleads that the brothel in question be reopened because it was registered, in the name of the counsel's firm, in the British Consulate; hence, it was argued, the Mixed Court could not close it. Whence was it decided that premises registered in the name of a British firm should be allowed to be used as a brothel? The relation of such conditions to the British Criminal Law Amendment Act would repay study.

"Again, there is a case in the Mixed Court in which a shroff was sued for not paying his rents. These were found to be exorbitant—$125 a month—and it was also stated by the shroff that the premises were used for brothels. They also were registered in the name of a British firm. The assessor dismissed the case because he said it was one of immoral contract. In the one case a British lawyer pleading for a brothel to be open because protected apparently by British law; and in the other, Britishers suing for excessive rents for brothels. It was pointed out in connection with the first place, that the police knew that these premises were being used for brothels and apparently assumed that because they were left open by the police and given wine licenses by the Municipal Council, that it was perfectly proper for them to be open. In other words, 'official sanction' seems to have been assumed. Whether such assumption is right or not, is another question. These cases indicate that the difficulty with Byelaw 34 is not legal alone, nor is the difficulty for the Settlement simply one of international legal complexities.

"Property interests influence enormously the present condition of things—and not Chinese, interests alone, either. Since the large part of the property in the Settlement is under British registry, the question arises as to how far this business is thus protected by foreigners. A rooster of the ppoperty used for purposes of prostitution in the Settlement would make interesting reading. It would seem also that there are possibilities of action under the British Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"It needs to be pointed out that all foreigners are morally responsible for seeing that property registered under their name is not used for purposes of prostitution. Speaking frankly, it is property interests and landlord relationships that constitute the principal difficulty in outlawing prostitution in Shanghai. The existence of such things, as the Assessor says, is a disgraceful affair. Property interests are one of the elements that make the social problem in Shanghai one of 'exceeding peculiarity and complexity' (Municipal Council letter of April 26, 1918, published in the Municipal Gazette of May 9, 1918). It is so complex that further light is needed on it!

"This raises another question, on which there is considerable confusion. It has been said that 'official sanction of sexual promiscuity lies close to the root of the social evil.' Does official sanction, direct or indirect, exist in Shanghai? In a letter of April 16, 1918, the Council implies that the exercise of the power of Byelaw 34, to license, would give definite official recognition to brothels. It also seems to be assumed by them that such official recognition is undesirable; there is no disagreement here! And in a letter dated March 20, 1919, the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee is said to be laboring under a misapprehension 'that Municipal licenses are issued for the conduct of brothels.'

"In its letter of November 18, 1918, the Council assumes that this right to license gives the right to regulate. Such regulation does at least officially recognise the existence of brothels. And the attempt to regulate seems to imply the right to existence in the same way as with regard to other public places mentioned in Byelaw 34, such as places of public entertainment, etc. The Municipality, however, goes much farther than simply recognising the existence of brothels. Two official documents are issued by the Council, one by the Tax Department and one by the Health Department, both having the heading—'Shanghai Municipal Council—Medical Supervision of Prostitutes,' one of them being signed by the Overseer of Taxes, as well as having the Municipal signature. One of these gives a picture of the prostitute concerned, with her name, and on the back square blanks apparently to contain dates of medical examinations. The other speaks of a 'certain house' being registered and paying a fee for a month. In some, the words 'for a fine,' have been written in, in ink. And it is stated that holders of this latter document, issued under the provision of Byelaw 34 . . . are 'governed by the rules of the Municipal Hospital for Chinese.' Many interesting questions arise: What does the word 'fee' mean? Is it equivalent to a license? For what is it a fee? Where is the right to fine, found? A fine for what? And where in Byelaw 34 is the right to collect 'fees' or 'fines' from prostitutes plying their trade, mentioned?

"It is evident, however, that the Municipality does supervise prostitutes wherever they get the right to do it. Such supervision seems to involve official recognition; it certainly is assumed on the part of some interested, to involve such official sanction. Such an application of a law is difficult for a non-legal mind to understand. It should, however, be looked into and straightened out for the good of all concerned. To us there is no difference between this issue of documents of official recognition, and the 'official sanction' by license that the Council says does not exist. For all practical purposes the fee has the effect of a license. Does the Council base its right to supervise, on the fee? Why supervise a few Chinese alone? If right, why not extend to all? Is not the foreigner put in the position of being willing to allow Chinese to be exploited?

"And in any event, brothels are recognized as 'within the law,' as thieves and murderers are not. When did the ratepayers decide that this process of 'supervision' should be carried on? We believe that these institutions should be put outside the law entirely. A live public opinion would put a stop to this legal juggling. A healthy public opinion would demand that it be straightened out. Of course such official recognition or 'sanction' does not mean that the Settlement believes that prostitution is a good thing. It does unfortunately show, however, that the Settlement, through the inactivity of public opinion and the attitude of public officials, aids rather than opposes and hinders 'public vice.' Why is this?"

Dean Walker Addresses Meeting For Women

The large room which the management of the Carlton Cafe had most courteously placed at the disposal of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee was completely filled at yesterday's meeting. At 5:30 Mrs. Lunt was asked to take the chair, and after a few preliminary remarks called on Dean Walker to deliver his address.

The Dean said that while it was evident that immoral conduct was a series of personal actions such conduct was influenced by super-personal forces. The power of social sanctions was very real. His audience might feel that they had but little chance of influencing any individual, yet if they only purified social sanctions they were doing a good work. The women of Shanghai must let it be known that they would not give their sanction to the brothel business or to anything connected with it.

Further the Dean asked his audience to reconsider the sanction which was given to men to consider themselves free until they were married by Church or State. This was largely the fault of women who thus discriminated against their own sex. Marriage was a natural law that could not be modified by any social sanction. In conclusion the Dean asked the meeting to support the resolution which he was to submit to the ratepayers on Wednesday. It was an attempt to close up the ranks of those who wanted to see Shanghai a better place.

The following resolution was then proposed and seconded and after several good speeches unanimously carried.

"Believing that the existence of brothels always involves the degradation and exploitation of women, we women of Shanghai call upon the ratepayers to take steps to abolish all known brothels in the Settlement."

SITUATION IN EGYPT SAID TO BE IMPROVING

Messages From General Allenby Reassuring; Troops Move Against Bedouins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Telegrams from General Sir Edmund Allenby dated the 1st show that there has been a real improvement in the situation in Egypt.

General Edmund Allenby reports that Cairo is quiet and the Delta "practically quiet;" the Fayum has been cleared of raiding Bedouins while Upper Egypt is still more or less disturbed but an improvement has occurred between March 28 and April 1. Twelve mobile columns are operating in Upper and Lower Egypt and troops from the Soudan have reached Luxor.

Move Against Bedouins

Cairo, March 24.—An official communique states that two columns have begun operations against the Bedouins while others are under marching orders. The remotest parts of the country will be visited and offenders arrested.

Certain areas continue in a condition of disaffection but in others the villagers are protecting the railway line. The main line trains are running regularly. A large number of ringleaders and rioters have been captured. Many of the local notables are striving to calm the people.

The branch railways in the outlying districts have been greatly damaged and it will take a long time to restore them.

Rail Line Open

Cairo, March 24.—The official communiques state that the railway lines between Cairo, Alexandria and the towns on the Suez Canal are all clear. A minor outbreak at Port Said on the 21st was suppressed by the troops.

The Bedouins between Alexandria and Sollum are loyally assisting the authorities and have resisted the overtures of the Bedouins of the Western Behera. The latter are being dealt with by means of bombs and light-car patrols. The main lines of communication are now strongly held.

Order Is Restored

Cairo, March 22.—Order is rapidly being restored in consequence of the extension of the military occupation.

Cairo, March 23.—Communication with Assuit is at present maintained by a flying-boat, whose occupants recently were compelled to make a false landing. They were surrounded by a mob and forced to use their revolvers but were eventually overpowered. Nevertheless they fought their way out and took refuge in the house of a friendly sheikh. Subsequently they reached the railway, boarded a goods-train and escaped practically unhurt.

A Bedouin gathering forty miles from Cairo dispersed after receiving a warning from the authorities.

MAIL IN THIS MORNING

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China, with 590 sacks of American mail, will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning at eight o'clock.

BOLSHEVIST HISTORY TALE OF ATROCITIES

British Foreign Office White Book Just Issued Tells Appalling Story

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—A Foreign Office White Book which contains a collection of British official and other reports covered in the Bolshevik regime from the summer of 1918 to the present day, has been issued in accordance with the decision of the War Cabinet last January. It is an appalling story of atrocities and misery.

A memorandum, written by a British subject who left Russia in December, says that thousands of the inhabitants have been shot, but lately victims of the Bolsheviki have been hanged. He mentions that 150 Russian officers who were taken prisoners at Pskoff were sawn to pieces by Mongolian soldiers.

Hundreds Are Murdered

The British Consul at Ekaterinburg, in a message dated January 13, reports that hundreds of civilians have been murdered in the Ural towns, captured officers had their shoulder straps nailed to their shoulders, some civilians had their eyes gouged out, others their noses cut off while others were dipped in the rivers till they were frozen to death.

The Dutch Minister at Petrograd did his utmost to succor the British and other Allied subjects who were arrested wholesale in Moscow in the panic which followed the attempt to assassinate Lenin. He repeatedly interviewed the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Tchitcherin, on whom he impressed the power of England, saying the time would come when the Soviet authorities must pay individually for their acts of terrorism, but it was impossible to obtain definite promises from Tchitcherin regarding the fate of British subjects.

Bankruptcy In Sight

An appreciation of the economic situation compiled from statistics in the possession of the British Government concludes that the measures taken by the Bolsheviki can only end in bankruptcy, though the resources of the country are such that there is still scope for a continuance of Bolshevik rule. Nevertheless the position of agriculture throughout Russia grows more acute every month and eventually the seed grain must be consumed for food and the stocks of livestock exhausted.

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IF YOU HAVE FUNDS to invest at once, or if you wish to lay aside a few dollars each year to create definite capital for a certain time, let us tell you about our investments and the business upon which they are based.
THERE MAY be safe investments that pay more than 7 per cent., but it means a good deal to you to have your money earn as much as that without causing you any care or worry.
IF YOU are interested in a safe investment for a large or small amount, we can assist you.
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"WALK - OVER TIME"
Come early and thereby be assured of first choice from the wide selection of the season's newest creations in WALK-OVER FOOTWEAR.

A full run of sizes awaits your inspection.
Headquarters for Silk Hosiery.
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The Store Ahead"
24 NANKING ROAD

How to protect your skin from the harmful effects of this climate
Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather.
Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal pliancy to the skin.
It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.
Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in the preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.

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ST. JOHN'S TEAM WINS EAST CHINA COLLEGE TITLE

Jessfield Quintet Beats Soochow University Basketball Five 34 To 13

By defeating Soochow University yesterday afternoon by the score of 34-13, St. John's University basketball team won the East China Intercollegiate Championship. The game was played at the St. John's court before a big crowd. Yuen scored 24 of the winning 34 points, shooting 12 goals from the field. Hoh of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. refereed.

Army Men Invited To Use Pistol Range

All Allied officers and men who are visiting Shanghai are invited to make use of the Shanghai Revolver Club's range during their stay, thus enabling them to keep up practice as service revolvers and ammunition may be used. Or, if they desire, they may obtain the use of the Club's revolvers and automatic pistols. The Club is located at the corner of Siccawei Road and Route Say Zoong, three minutes from the Bubbling Well tram terminus.

KIANGWAN RACES APRIL 19

The International Race Club will hold its 51st meeting at the Kiangwan course on Saturday, April 19, the first saddling bell ringing at 1:30 p.m. sharp.

RUGBY GAME TOMORROW

A team to be picked from officers and men of the British army and navy will play the Shanghai Rugby Football Club at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock. Members of the local club who are willing to play are asked to send their names to Mr. J. W. Webber or Mr. R. M. Saker.

Head Of U.S. Navy Is Going To Italy

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, April 2.—Mr. Daniels, United States Secretary for the Navy, and his staff will leave Paris on Tuesday for Italy to confer with Italian officials.

'Twin Beds'

Owing to many counter-attractions there was a rather thin house at the performance of "Twin Beds" last night, but those who turned out to see it seemed pretty well pleased with the acting of the Frawley Company.

As the title suggests the force centers round the possible complications to be met with in a block of flats similar in design and size, and these are so various that they need to be seen to be really appreciated; let it suffice to say that an impressionable Italian tenor is the cause of all the troubles, and his bewilderment at finding himself awakened in someone else's bed in the early morning and his tremendous but futile efforts to make a safe exit provided most hilarious fun to an apparently sympathetic audience.

On the whole the performance lacked the "go" which was such a feature of "A Pair of Sixes." The first act was somewhat slow and it was not till the second act that the tenor—Mr. W. D. Howard—really began to "get" his audience. In this act his disrobing performance was really good and was his best contribution to the evening's enjoyment. Mr. Forbes and Miss Florence Chapman, as Mr. and Mrs. Hawkin, were consistently good and convincing, and were the mainstay of the piece. Those who saw Miss Valentine Sidney as the maid in "A Pair of Sixes" will feel somewhat disappointed in her performance in this farce—her Irish brogue is not the equal of her Cockney accent. For the rest her performance was adequate, but hers was a small part for an actress of her ability.

Dainty slumberwear and artistic furnishings both contributed to the enjoyment of an appreciative audience and those in search of a hearty laugh should go to the repeat performance of the farce tonight.

HIGHER TAXES EXPECTED BY LONDON NEWSPAPER

Daily Mail Foreshadows System Of Imperial Preference In Budget

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Daily Mail foreshadows that the Budget will include a system of Imperial Preference involving increased taxes on tea, coffee, sugar and wines from countries outside the Empire.

MALONEY STARTS SEASON WITH HOME RUN TACTICS

Clouts Circuit Drive Sunday And Wins For Quiros Against New Orleans

Its the same old story again this year. Maloney clouted a sure-enough home run to the Cricket Club, skating the wallop along third-base line. And Maloney hit two singles. Maloney drove Wilhoit in ahead of him when he corralled the circuit drive and broke up the game. The Quiros beat the New Orleans 14-12, all on account of Maloney's four bagger.

The baseball season was chased away to a flying start Sunday. It was sort of unexpected and few were on hand but the sailors staged an extra-inning game with hitting, fielding and one or two plays that were of the early-season variety. The battle was scheduled for seven innings. At the end of the carded session, the score stood ten all and then Maloney hit the Cricket Club.

The first game of the season marked the advent of new sailor strength to local baseballdom for the New Orleans nine has the makings of a snappy, baseball organisation as soon as the crew starts to hit.

With five American gunboats here and the Brooklyn figured to arrive here in another week or two, the sailors are banking on a championship lineup.

How they lined up Sunday: U.S.S. Quiros—Morris 3b, Colling lf, Colvin 2b, Wilhoit 1b, Maloney p, Becker ss, Pearson rf, Mack c, Staples cf.

U.S.S. New Orleans—Cooper 3b, Ladd rf, Tappan lf, Connors cf, Blanchett 2b, Cella ss, Acre 1b, Favin c, Dugan p.

Umpire—Crow.

Would Bar Germans From Paulun Hospital

Resolution To Ratepayers Makes Grant Dependent On Their Exclusion

An amendment to resolution V. to be presented to the ratepayers at tomorrow's meeting makes the grant in aid to be given the Paulun Hospital dependent upon a guarantee by the Chinese committee in charge that no Germans shall be employed in the hospital in any capacity.

Britain Abolishes Cotton Rationing

Quantity Of Egyptian Product Spinners May Buy Now Is Unrestricted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—The Board of Trade announces that the system of rationing for individual cotton-spinners in Great Britain is abolished and therefore the quantity of Egyption cotton which may be purchased by any British spinner or merchant is unrestricted.

The TradeMark *the* Product, & *the* Factory *behind both*—

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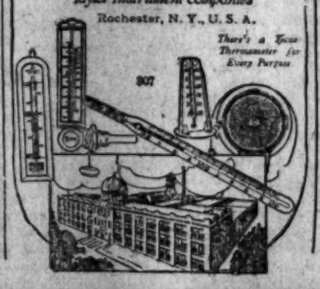

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"King George IV" Scotch Whisky

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AT THE APOLLO

MONDAY, April 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN THE FIRST OF HIS NEW $1,000,000 COMEDY SERIES

— A —

"DOG'S LIFE"

In "A Dog's Life" we see not a new Chaplin. We see one ripened and broadened. His long holiday has brightened a wit always on keen edge, as illustrated by the new-fangled chase around and under the fence. The picture will rank with Chaplin's best, with "The Bank," for one example. Most laughable is the comedy, and consequently all the greater is the reaction in the periods where pathos dominates. It was in "The Bank" we were given to know that Chaplin is a master in the portrayal of pathos; and there are moments in "A Dog's Life" when a house will be very still. The subject might have been entitled "A Dog's Tail," for one of the funniest things ever shown on the screen is the tail of the dog wagging through the hole created by another dog's teeth in the seat of the Trousers. Small wonder the drummer could not understand who or what was beating his drum. There is only one Chaplin.—G. B.

AS FULL OF LAUGHS AS THE PUP IN THE PICTURE IS FULL OF FLEAS.

CHARLIE—PRIME MINISTER OF MIRTH

— IN —

A RIOT OF LAUGHTER.

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WEATHER

Overcast and squally weather on the northern coast. Threats of thunder storms in the central district.

CARD OF THANKS

MRS. C. P. C. LYNBORG and family wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the many tokens of sympathy and beautiful flowers sent during their sad bereavement.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 8, 1919

Foresight For Shanghai

THROUGHOUT the world the keyword of 1919 is reconstruction. Men everywhere are planning for the future out of the lessons of the war. Not only is what was destroyed in the war being replaced but what remains is being changed. The old currents of life will be resumed but also old channels are being deepened and broadened and new ones dug for the new currents given direction by the war. In religion, in education, in the arts, in social organisation, in government, in industry and commerce, in social organisation, in the relation of labor and capital, in everything profound changes have been wrought and are just finding expression. You cannot pick up a newspaper from any European or American city without seeing the evidences. There is no country that has not its reconstruction commissions to meet these new problems, to think out, to systematise and to execute the changes necessitated by them.

Everywhere this holds true except in Shanghai. Here there is little evidence, in the corporate sense, that the war has ended or even that there was one. As a community we still think and talk and act in the terms of 1914, content to continue in the placid paths of "olo custom." For witness there is tomorrow's annual ratepayers' meeting.

Yet it is no exaggeration to say that few cities in the world will be so profoundly affected by the war as Shanghai. The future before it is radiant in its prospects, bursting with business. Willy-nilly it is to have prosperity, thrust upon it if necessary. The nations of the West must recoup themselves. They are turning their eyes to new fields for development, to new markets for their wares, to new channels of trade. They are turning their eyes toward Asia. They want the untold quantities of raw materials in China, and they can pay for them only with goods, in exports to China. It is as certain as anything in human life can be that there is to be a tremendous increase of trade between the West and China, an increase that can barely be imagined. What that means to Shanghai needs no laboring. As the great entrepot to Asia this will be in time one of the world's great metropoles.

How are we showing cognisance of this? What foresight are we taking to meet it? As a city, none. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board with its projects for harbor improvement is splendidly awake, but no other Municipal unit appears to be. There is little in the program for tomorrow's ratepayers' meeting to distinguish it from what it might have been in 1912 or from what it might be now in an interior river port.

If Shanghai is to realise its opportunity to the full it must have the vision to prepare for it. It must prepare now. The city has already outgrown its framework; it is already bursting its bonds. Fundamental readjustments are already necessary, even on the natural growth of the last decade against all the handicaps of a world war and a four years' dearth of shipping. How much more rapid a growth can we not logically expect? The experience of American cities, built without foreplanning against rapid growth has been costly, as every American knows. They are still paying the price. But in America the rapid growth could not be foreseen; here it is obvious. Why not profit by their experience? Any student of American municipal government knows the costliness of solutions devised after an emergency has arisen. Any student of American railroads, American public utilities, and American park systems knows. More than half the maladjustments of American cities today, more than half the deficiencies of their government and nearly half their present expense could have been avoided by proper planning. And that applies with additional force to Shanghai.

To be concrete, why not a reconstruction commission now? Why not a proper city plan now, based on the best wisdom and experience of Western cities and an intelligent and expert estimate of the future? The elements of the problem are all fairly calculable, the alternatives, at least, can be intelligently forecast. At least the outlines can be drawn. Only by a general plan and not by haphazard measures can a really modern city be built.

Consider some of the individual problems. There is that of the public utilities. What of the water system, the telephones, the tram lines, the ricshas? Shall they be privately or publicly owned? There is the question of building laws. In the last three or four years the whole aspect of buildings has been revolutionised. We boast now of several structures of more than five stories. Nine or ten more, even higher, are being planned. Not only is there demanded a new building code, but it must be decided now what our policy with respect to the height of buildings is to be? Shall they be unrestricted as in American cities, with some of the defects that have been revealed in that system, or shall there be some general plan for limitation. And what is the relation of that to the nature of the soil on which Shanghai is built, to its peculiar climate, to its peculiar labor supply and to its transportation system? What of the roads? If we are to have a real harbor, with freight loaded and unloaded to and from every quarter of the globe, can we continue to do our hauling on carts and coolies' shoulders on two or three streets? Passenger automobiles are here, motor trucks are coming. Unless business is to be strangled we must have roads to accommodate them. Where, how wide, of what materials? What of public health? Can the sanitary system remain the dangerous anachronism it now is? What sort of sewage system is most effective and most economical and how shall it be adjusted to Chinese agricultural practices and the sources of our food supply? And what method of public prevention is most effective to meet recurring epidemics and how shall they be adjusted to Chinese traditions and the Chinese lack of education. And that raises of course the difficult matter of housing? How long is it safe to allow congeries of noisome alleyways, congested beyond imagination, to be built almost in the center of the city? And there again what is the relation of that to the Chinese family system and Chinese poverty? And what of the police and the race issues entering therein? And of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps? The experience of the last year shows the crying necessity of a reorganisation there. And what of the school system for a more modern one we shall have to have? And of parks and recreation centers and libraries? And how they shall be related to the already growing industrial districts and large factory populations? And to schools and transportation?

And so one could go on to embrace every aspect of modern life. What stands out as most obvious is the complete inter-relation of all the problems. No one of them can be intelligently solved without reference to every other. No one can be dealt with intelligently by itself whenever some emergency happens to bring it to the surface. All must be adjusted to each other in one comprehensive plan, scientifically thought out and scientifically carried out. To do that, of course, will require time, money and the service of experts. To ask our present administrators to do that would be unfair to them, for after all they contribute their services only out of public spirit and have their own interests to attend to. And, with all due respect to them, they lack the training and the experience. For municipal government is today a highly organised technical science. But why not get experts? It is an investment that will pay handsome dividends in the future. It is an investment that it would be penny wisdom not to make. It must be made if Shanghai's future is not to be cramped and darkened. And it should be one of the first acts of the new council.

What Makes A Great Man, Business Or Literary Genius?

When Atchison, Kansas, sets out to weigh the man of business against the man of letters it uses a scale of four-column length in E. W. Howe's Monthly, the magazine edited by that picturesque and vigorous figure, Ed. Howe. This journal is professedly "devoted to indignation and information," and the number which flays the editor of Pearson's Magazine for saying that "the flower of the mind of the nation will be found especially in the Menckens and Dreisers, and not in business men," employs plenty of the first commodity. The row began when Mr. H. L. Mencken made some remark about the "intellectual lethargy and lack of sense" of the class whom Mr. Howe regards as the accomplishers of the great and important tasks, who "have more real philosophy, worthiness, and intelligence than the writers, prophets, martyrs, professors, and politicians." In this wrangle Mr. Harris of Pearson's enters by saying that "Mr. Howe writes as if . . . he had as much right to his opinion as Mr. Mencken has to his;" and Mr. Howe retorts with, "Well, in the name of high Heaven, have I not? Have not the plain people the same right to opinions that the writers have?" Forthwith the ring is cleared. Mr. Howe hits out with vigor as quoted in the Literary Digest:

"I believe I discovered H. L. Mencken as a writer before Frank Harris, editor of Pearson's; I have written so much about the cleverness of Mr. Mencken that I have been criticised for it, but Frank Harris is indignant at this late day because I do not properly appreciate Mr. Mencken. Mr. Harris says:

"'Mr. Howe puts himself out of court and becomes ridiculous when he talks of hundreds of business men possessing "sheer genius," and being equal in wit and information to a man of the acknowledged ability of Mr. Mencken. I have been in America four years now, and have only met one business man to be compared in ability with Mr. Mencken, and he has made about a hundred million of dollars.'

"I don't know how many business men Frank Harris the Englishman [correction, the Irishman] has met during his four years' residence in America; I don't know his capacity for estimating the ability of Americans in general, after he meets them, but I do know I shall not accept his judgments instead of my own."

Mr. Howe also has other blows for Harris's solar plexus:

"To assert that, because a man has cleverness as a writer, he is one of the world's great men, is an absurd doctrine. I know it is accepted by writers, but it is certainly nonsense. And I will go further (attend me closely) and say that Shakespeare was not the greatest Englishman. Shakespeare was born with ability to write, precisely as a hen is born with ability to lay a certain number of eggs . . . . There are half a dozen Englishmen living today who are greater than Shakespere; who acquired greatness by hard and patient work, which Shakespeare never did: it came to him in a flash, and he deserved no credit for it. His greatness was not of a useful kind, whereas the greatness many other Englishmen has been of much use to the world.

"Mr. Harris says the 'first requisite of success in business is greed, and the second is greed, and the third is greed.'

"An old statement, made a million times by unfair and envious writers; it was never true. The first requisite of success in business is character, a word which includes temperance, fairness, politeness, industry, and as much intelligence as can be accumulated.

"Incidentally, I may say some of the most noted literary men have been impolite, dishonest, mean, and occupied mathouses."

Mr. Howe "admires" clever writers, confesses that he is "entertained by them;" but denies that they are a moral force. On the other hand:

"They are mere entertainers, as are strolling players, circus performers, and musicians. . . .

"Do we the people get our morals from the writers? Certainly not; so far as writers teach morals, they get their ideas from the people. What is writing but a record of human events? What is written philosophy but the teaching of our oldest and best men and women? The writing of Socrates is nothing save the best teaching of those with whom he associated; I have read his philosophy, and it impressed me not as new doctrine, but as a simple repetition of what have heard from the best of my associates all my life. This is true of any book of philosophy; of any clever book: the author learned from those around him, and was able to clothe his thoughts in clever language.

"When it comes to the imagery of poetry—the fanciful things—it is not important, and therefore not popular. Poetry is dead; that is at least one foolish thing that is no longer a mischievous force.

"Our literature is simply a great and increasing disturbance to those worthy people who try to accomplish what should be accomplished. It is as false in conception as the stage-setting for a Russian ballet; as a poem by Rabindranath Tagore, the silly Hindu."

With his opponent by this time flat on the floor and gasping for breath, Mr. Howe addresses the multitude:

"But let me give warning that unless the people do accept their own common sense, and get rid of the sentimental drivel of literature, they will go to hell, as the prophets and martyrs have so long prophesied.

"But it will be a material hell of burning homes and factories, and rioting and bloodshed; all unnecessary and foolish, merely that the prophesying of the prophets may come true.

"The simple doctrine I am preaching, almost without followers, is as true as that water runs down hill; its simplicity dams it with a people perplexed with big and false theories.

"A man succeeds in life in the degree that he is industrious, honest, polite, intelligent, and orderly; this is as certain as that man is born of woman—or any other material fact. Yet the martyrs, prophets, educated fools, and writers generally say success is greed, greed, greed, and that honesty in the most essential detail in life—to wit, business—is contemptible.

"The best possible palliative for our ills is industry, fairness, politeness, temperance, order, and intelligence, but the martyrs and professors say we need new thought, revolution, flat money, flat brotherhood, flat love; flat this, that, and the other.

"They are wrong, and I am right: I teach what you believe—the trouble is, you are afraid to stand up against the martyrs and prophets who are leading you astray.

"Did Shakespeare, or Goethe, or Whitman, or Buddha, Tolstoy, or Confucius, or Rousseau, teach you as important lessons as you learned from your parents, from your worthy and intelligent neighbors: from the leading men of practical affairs in your own country and age?"

Correspondence

The 'B' Company Affair

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I have been hoping that it would not be necessary for me to write to you again about "B" Company matters, but in view of the Ratepayers' Meeting and the resolution to be proposed I would like to trespass again upon your forbearance to appeal to my fellow ratepayers for their support to that resolution. Though I have been a ratepayer for many years I am at present living outside the Settlement or I would make my appeal at the meeting. I am not writing because my son was involved—that was a regrettable side issue, and the original trouble was expressly ruled out of the inquiry by the committee of three. The proposal to be brought before the meeting (with the bringing forward of which neither my son nor I have had anything to do, and I am writing this appeal without anyone else's knowledge) is, I understand, on behalf of ratepayers who want to know what has really happenered.

It is known to many, for THE CHINA PRESS had a report of it, that some weeks ago a meeting of the Company was called by the officers, at which a resolution was passed, I believe nem-con, on the proposal of the officer whose appointment first caused the trouble, asking the Council to appoint a committee of inquiry. What became of that resolution none of the men know, but within a few days all their resignations were accepted including that of the officer in question. The state of the Company is now, to say the least, deplorable.

The men desire that all the facts be made public. I ask the support of the ratepayers to the resolution for the following reasons:

1. The plain meaning of the Regulation is certainly on the side of the men. In the American Company the officers are chosen by the Company and any member has the right of nominating a man for the commission. They are under the same regulations, then why should the British Companies be treated in such an entirely different way?

2. The N. C. O's were punished upon a secret report. I am not well versed in military law but have been told that when a man has been condemned by any court he can claim a copy of the report. In this case the men have asked for it and been refused. My son asked the Council for it but no reply was given, and the clause in which that request was made was *deleted from the copy of his letter* laid before the committee of three. I, myself, was told by the chairman of the Watch Committee that it was "privileged." More recently I have been informed through a member of the court (I shall not say who) that in the report the men were not the only ones blamed. Thus the men have been publicly punished upon a verdict they are not allowed even to see.

3. The action of the N. C. O.'s was supported by nearly the whole Company—the men feel they have not been treated fairly. The fact is that one officer, one color-sergeant, most of the N. C. O.'s and practically all of the senior men have left the S. V. C., some of them men in important positions in the community, and all of them, between 40 and 50 in number, just the kind of men we need in the Volunteers. Unless this affair can be fairly settled the Corps will suffer for a long time to come. It should be remembered that the men involved have given many years of service to the community freely and at cost of time and money—in ordinary appreciation of their services their desire for a fair public hearing should be granted. I believe that it is a fact that at least two of the men punished were away on leave at the time of the inquiry and were given no opportunity to speak in their own defense.

I wish it clearly understood that I do not blame the Council for this affair, I believe they regretted it quite as much as I did, but I do say that when it was brought before them their action was very weak. Now with a new, and we hope vigorous Council, largely of new members, the men hope that their appeal for a fair and open inquiry will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

I have known Shanghai for more then a generation and appeal with confidence to its fair mindedness.

Apologising again for such a long letter, Yours truly.

JAMES A. HEAL.

Italian Official Denial

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—On the 17th March, 1919, Reuter's Agency, amongst other items of news, published the following:—

"Washington, March 7.

"The United States has warned Italy that unless the latter ends the delays being caused to the transmission of supplies to the newly established Jugo-Slav and Czecho-Slav States, steps will be taken to cut off the supply of American foodstuffs to Italy."

I am now authorised by my Government to contradict the false news disseminated by Reuter, which, of course, could not have been believed by those who know the Italian character. We have the custom of being generous to a fallen foe. Since the armistice we have been feeding Austria, and during the war we treated the Austrian prisoners so kindly that they erected in one of their camps a rough monument to Dante, as a simple token of their sincere gratitude. If further proof were required, it is sufficient to point out the fact that while the greater part of Europe is a seething caldron of unrest Austria, up to the present, has been in a state of relative calm, thanks to the intelligent and humanitarian assistance of neighboring Italy.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Z. VOLPICELLI,
Consul General for Italy.
Canton, March 29, 1919.

Bolsheviki And Germany

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—That editorial in your paper of March 28, "Bolshevism—A Lively Corpse" is one of the best that has appeared for a long time? Give us more truth. Not all of us swallow all the lies that are handed out to us. I dare say that if the Bolshevik Government had not repudiated the Tsar's debts the attitude of all the Powers toward Russia would be very different. They are after their money but they do not tell the world so.

On the same page there is an article headed, "Shall Germany Repent?" You make light of what Prof. Julius Wolff says, but after all do you not think Germany did her best to save herself from the fate that has befallen her?

You say, "Whiningly he declares that Germany never dreamed of imposing on France such an indemnity as the Entente contemplates." Judging by Germany's "clemency" in 1871, I can well believe the statement. You say, "It will be news to the French and to all other nations outside of Germany to hear from him that Bismarck acted with clemency."

Is that so? Then Viscount Bryce must be a German and in Germany. In his book, "The Holy Roman Empire," published by Macmillan and Co., New York, 1887, 8th edition, he says that Germany's cause was a "Righteous Cause." (See page 433). He further says that "patriotism and justice was absolutely the same, and that it gave that courage and devotion. That self-control even in the moment of victory, to which European history scarcely supplies a parallel."

Bryce evidently thought Germany showed great clemency. I have always understood Lord Bryce, now Viscount Bryce, was English. Surely you would not discount anything a Viscount has said. If you have not the book to refer to I can send you mine. I was taught as a boy "to give the devil his dues." Civilised men, not to say Christian men, ought to be just to a foe, especially when the foe has been conquered.

Yours sincerely,
W. H. LEWIS,
Changsha, Hunan, China.
April 3, 1919.

[One writer does not make history, not even so distinguished a writer as Lord Bryce. If Lord Bryce were writing in the light of facts we have now, he would have no illusions about Germany and the war of 1870. One need cite nothing more than the incident of Bismarck and the Ems telegram to convict Germany of deliberately forcing a war, as it did before on Denmark and again on Austria. Whatever differences of opinion there might be about forcing a punitive peace on Germany now, there is no ground for argument as to Germany's desert. She plunged France into war in 1870, the whole world in 1914. If she were to be treated by the conquerors as she herself treated the conquered she would be bound helpless for decades. If she is treated otherwise, it is not because she does not deserve it but because a higher morality will guide the Allies than that which Prussian militarism has inculcated in the German Empire.—EDITOR.]

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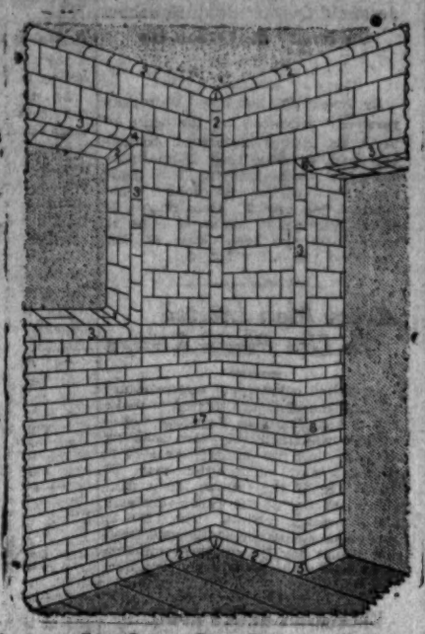

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Bringing Up Father
By George McManus
UNCLE BEN WILL BE HERE TODAY AND I WANT YOU TO TAKE HIM AROUND YOU HAVE AVOIDED BEING HOME EVERY TIME HE WAS CALLED BUT YOU'LL NOT GET OUT OF IT THIS TIME.
WELL HOW MY HUSBAND WILL TAKE YOU AROUND AND SHOW YOU ALL THE PARKS BUILDINGS AND ALL THE PLACES OF INTEREST
IM GONNA HAVE A FINE TIME.
WILL WE TAKE IN THE PARKS FIRST?
SAY HAVE YOU GOT ANOTHER ONE OF THEM CIGARS?
I DON'T WANT TO GO TO ANY PARK LET'S GO TO DINTY MOORES.
AN' TO THINK I'VE BEEN AVOIDIN' THIS GUY.
GEO MCMANUS 12-30

Shall The Kitchen In Our Home Go?

By Zona Gale
(*Ladies Home Journal*)

Shall the private kitchen be abolished? It has a revolutionary sound, just as once upon a time revolution sounded in such propositions as these: Shall private wells be abolished? Shall private kerosene lamps be abolished? Shall home spinning, home weaving, home stitching of shirts, home soft-soap making be abolished? Shall we use ready-to-wear garments and factory-canned vegetables?

All these social advances had a revolutionary sound when first they were uttered. There must have been thousands upon thousands of men and women who said that these changes could never come to pass. But now we are not only reconciled to but delighted with city water, gas and electricity and factory products.

And now why not get rid of the private kitchen?

The one who has not thought about it will almost invariably give the cant reply:

"Oh, that will never be practicable."

What were the probable objections to the first two of the revolutions listed above—the abolition of wells and kerosene lamps? Certainly the first one was the expense. What? Pipe a town underground for water, to be brought from a distance and carried into every house, upstairs and all? Only the very rich could afford such a thing. Pipe a great city with gas, to light every room of every house? Utterly impracticable, impossible. Even supposing it were done, only millionaires could enjoy it in their houses. Use it for cooking? Why, it would burn up everything that was put on it. And electric wires overhead and underground for lighting? Think of the danger, even if it were possible, which it wasn't. Was everybody crazy?

To the third and fourth of those above revolutions there must have been a chorus of objections that, even supposing such machinery could be invented, which was absurd to suppose, no one could produce in factories any textiles equal to those of home manufacture. That ready-to-wear garments "never looked like anything." That factory-canned goods would't be seasoned right, and wouldn't be clean, and couldn't be kept on hand in sufficient quantities. That the expense would make them prohibitive. And anyway, this activity was a part of woman's work, most fittingly carried on in the home.

So now, when these very objections present themselves one after another before the proposition to abolish cooking in the home, it may be that we know how to meet them. It may be that we can meet them just as they have been met before, and by the same answers.

First let us see what the abolition of the private kitchen means.

It means, in a small town, the establishment of a central kitchen, or in a city the opening of many neighborhood kitchens. It means the preparation there of breakfast, lunch and dinner just as in a hotel or cafe. There would in fact be a cafe where those who wished might be served. But the main industry would be the taking of telephone orders and the delivery of cooked food, hot, at the doors.

The food ordered might be simple or elaborate, just as in a hotel or a restaurant. Delivery would be made by auto, in portable heaters—closed vans, opening at the sides and filled with small electric ovens, heated by the power which supplies the car, are not such a far cry. Soup, fish, roast, vegetables, hot bread, hot desserts—all, or as many of these as one wished. Dishes would be brought and collected afterward, or else the food would merely be delivered and the dishes of the house utilized. In short, all would be a parallel to the present efficient and widespread delivery of ice cream: only the product would be not frozen but cooked only.

Now for our old friends the objections, appearing just as we have seen that they appeared on earlier occasions.

(1) No central kitchen could conduct such a distribution satisfactorily filling orders with certainty, delivering food on time.

The miracle of the delivery to the doors of raw materials, fresh vegetables and fruit, crisp lettuce and celery, through the common distributing centers of the private shops or the terminal markets, and the arrival of these articles from the ends of the earth, nobody now regards as impracticable. Or freeze food instead of cooking it only and everyone accepts it and expects it to arrive on the hour it is ordered. Already we accept an efficiency of delivery greater than that required for the distribution of cooked food over a small area.

(2) The food might not be clean.

No such objection is raised in well-conducted hotels or on dining cars. In the centralised prepared-food distribution already existing, the canned and ground and dried grain and fruit and vegetables are clean and pure in so far as the laws for their preparation can be improved and enforced—*and it is the business of the public to improve and enforce them.*

(3) The food would not be well cooked.

Cakes and cold roast meats, veal and beef loaves, croquettes, baked beans, cheese, salads, may be ordered from the Woman's Exchanges or the little well-run shops, and it is accepted that these things will be as good as or better than could be prepared in one's own house. In the average home, when it is wished to serve guests with exceptional food, a caterer is a matter of course.

(4) The food could not be delivered hot.

In Pasadena, California, stands the beautiful Maryland Hotel, accommodating five hundred guests. A proportion of these guests live in the hotel proper; the rest live in seven acres of bungalows adjoining the hotel. These bungalows are heated by the hotel's central heating plant, and their tenants are served from the hotel kitchens. All food is served to the bungalows if this is so desired. The menu cards are distributed before every "meal" hour, if it is so desired, and the orders marked on the card to be served at a certain time. The waiters go from the kitchens with the trays on one hand and in the other a charcoal oven.

Every bungalow has its own sunny dining room. Here the family gathers, with its single maid to serve at table. The food is delicious and it is hot. Here incontrovertibly the central kitchen works for seven acres of little separate houses, every one housing its own family. Here the system has been proved to be exactly as practicable as the hotel's central heating plant—a system which in itself would have been, a few years ago, scouted as impracticable.

This brings us to the heart of the whole matter:

(5) But it would be so expensive.

Unquestionably at a great hotel the living is far more expensive than in the average home; so the service to the seven acres of bungalows is more expensive than the average home service. But that is because a hotel is instanced and not because of the system. The Maryland system proves merely that the food can be delivered hot.

But now consider the central kitchen of Monrovia, California, a town of four thousand, ten miles from Pasadena.

It does not call itself a central kitchen, but merely a shop where cooked food may be purchased. Almost everything in cooked food is obtainable, but there is no delivery. Everyone goes or sends to the shop toward noon or six o'clock, and brings away hot meats and vegetables, desserts, cottage cheese, salads and cakes, exactly as one would buy anything else.

The hot food is reheated before serving, of course—for this is in the primitive days of the experiment, days as primitive as was railroad shipping of food before refrigerator cars came in. But even now, when the service is handicapped by not being in general use—precisely as the telephone was handicapped and expensive by not being in general use at first—even now they tell you in Monrovia that, considering fuel for cooking and "a cook to cook," this purchasing of cooked food is no more expensive, and often cheaper, for the individual family than the old way of clumsy raw distribution and separate preparation. Individual families will tell you that.

But when one thinks in terms of a whole town of, say, a thousand homes, a thousand stoves going, and a hundred or two hundred hired cooks—not to count the unpaid labor of the seven or eight hundred wives and mothers who are themselves cooks—it is to be seen that the centralised system is exactly as logical in its certainty of economy as the centralised system of any other business.

All other business, virtually, has long ago been centralised. Dry goods, drug stores, tanneries, lumber yards, machinery—who in a civilised community is expected to prepare these products from raw materials as they are needed in the home? *The mere expense of such an individual system would mark it impracticable and preclude it.* In the kitchen alone the primitive, solitary, unorganised labor of our ancestors continues to be maintained.

By way of appeal to reason, if not to the overcoming of prejudice, here are some prices for the last six months at the Monrovia kitchen, which calls itself merely a shop and cafeteria:

	cents
Roast beef with brown gravy, per pound	60
Roast pork with gravy, per pound	70
Baked ham, per pound	60
Macaroni with cheese, spaghetti with tomatoes, steamed hominy, baked beans, Lima beans, mashed potatoes, cooked rice, string beans and boiled cabbage, per pint	11
per half pint	6
Potato salad and fruit salad, per order to serve one person	10
Pie, cake, per order	10
Pudding, stewed fruits, per order	10

Whole pies are sold at from thirty to forty cents each, according to the material used for filling. Whole cakes at from thirty-five cents to one dollar, according to size. Cookies are twenty cents a dozen; doughnuts, twenty-five cents a dozen.

In comparing the cost of the cooked food with the raw materials there must be added to the latter the fuel. With gas at fifteen cents a thousand, one burner of a gas stove costs three cents an hour to burn. For the oven, turned high, rather more than twice as much gas is burned as for one burner. And three hours are required for roasting meat. Therefore an individual roast costs at least eighteen cents to cook, by gas.

The weak point here is the delivery. This will be made at a cost of fifteen cents. The food is sent out in little paper cartons in the pint and half-pint sizes for vegetables, and so on, and in larger sizes for the meat. But back in the days of canned oysters and winters without fresh vegetables outside the cities, the weak point was also the delivery! And this was mastered—as will be that of cooked food.

The Monrovia shop is only one of scores of shops operated on the same principle. In town after town and in most cities you will find those who congratulate themselves on their access to these shops but who are alarmed if the system is proposed on a scale of efficiency. And in almost every case these patrons will tell you that food can be purchased at these little shops more cheaply than it can be prepared at home.

Only great estates now manufacture their own ice, carry their own electric plants, kill and cure their own meats. They have delegated all this not only because of the trouble, but the expense! Consider the expense of the mere purchase of the raw material for the family which elected to run its individual tannery for its own use! Yet when beef is bought by the quarter it averages from five to eight cents less a pound than when it is bought by the pound. And still the individual kitchen keeps on contentedly buying beef by the pound instead of permitting the centralised kitchen to do its buying for it.

For the families which employ cooks at the present rate of wages, the centralised kitchen, with the delivery hot at the door, will permit the employment of the waitress of tomorrow, whose business will be the skillful manipulation of the food from its hot container to the table, and the care of the dishes to follow. Though it is almost certain that the dishes will themselves be systematised so that they will be collected and returned to the kitchen and there washed by machine, and sterilised, as are the milk bottles now. Breakage? Can that exceed the breakage of the average home run by servants, or of the average hotel?

Once get rid of prejudice and set to work to establish and to improve the system, and cheapen it, and the same miracle will come to pass which the present generation has seen in the refrigerating and shipping of California and Florida fruit and in the distribution of the fisheries and the packing houses.

In other words, that which might at first be considered an objection is in reality the strongest argument in favor of central kitchens, namely, their cost compared with the cost of the operation of private kitchens.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, a social student and economist of the first rank in England, asserts that the English central kitchens have, during the war, cut down waste and inefficiency and promoted health. He says:

"In the face of their success, it would be as great a mistake to discontinue them as to resume the private transportation of mail matter or to substitute wells for the city waterworks.

"The establishment of national kitchens in England has been so successful that I submit them to thoughtful students of social and domestic problems throughout the world, in the belief that they will be no less valuable.

"In no other sphere of present day civilisation can be found such waste and inefficiency as are connected with the daily supply and preparation of food. Cooking is not only one of the lower arts, but is a department of applied chemistry. Such being the facts, we usually assume that every woman is a 'born cook' or could be made into all that is needed by a brief course of training. In no other sphere of technique do we make this assumption. Yet upon the proper use of food, every other activity, personal, social, industrial, national and international, depends."

Doctor Saleeby also points out that the central kitchens are agents of food conservation not only because the waste of the private kitchens is cut down, but also, through the superior digestibility of well-cooked food, by eliminating the less obvious waste in the alimentary canal.

Yet when all this is said and admitted, there is usually to be met the objector who arises and says complacently:

"All that is very well, but at our house we prefer home cooking."

One of the most brilliant of American women economists aways turns like a flash at this remark and thunders: "Whose home?"

What of the homes whose home cooking is far below the standard of digestibility and nourishment because all women are not by nature cooks and never do learn food values or any of the principles of dietetics?

One of the great uses of the food conservation movement in America has been something which nobody foresaw. It has been our education in the fact that the standard of food in America is far below the standard which the conservation agitation has set—of course exclusive of waste. There is an appalling number of cards showing not meatless days but meatless weeks as the habit of the house for years. Moreover, the discovery of the proportion of the malnourished in the men presenting themselves for physical examination has startled and sobered the nation. Thus when the average is cast, some day, it may be discovered that not only to minimise waste but to raise the standard of nourishment in the homes of the world, the centralised cooked food supply and distribution must be evolved and made economically available.

In short, the next word in food conservation and in health promotion may be this:

The private kitchen must go the way of the spinning wheel of which it is the contemporary.

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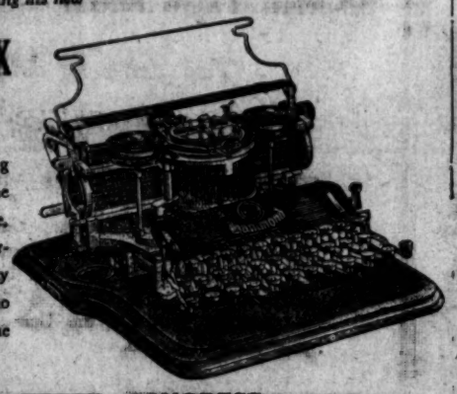

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Prisoner Taken By Moewe Back In U.S. From Germany

American Seaman Tells Of The Second Cruise Of The German Raider On Which He Was Held

An American prisoner of war on the German sea raider Moewe during the last leg of her second destructive attack on commerce across the Atlantic to the Equator and back, when, from October, 1916, to March, 1917, she added twenty-six vessels to her long list of captured or destroyed ships, returned on Tuesday on the Carmania with the first eye-witness account of the final battles of the raider. He is Bernard Boyle, one of the first of the American seamen taken before the United States entered the war, held prisoner eighteen months in Germany, and released seven days after the signing of the armistice. Boyle had been a seaman on the great lakes and was on his first ocean trip when the Moewe attacked and sank his ship, the Esmeraldas of Liverpool, on which he shipped at Newport News.

There were some 450 captives on the Moewe when Boyle was taken aboard with the other members of his crew. All of these men, taken mostly from British ships, were held in a compartment between decks above the magazines, and every time the raider battled with a merchant ship and was fired upon the imprisoned men expected that a chance shot would reach the explosives and blow them and the ship to pieces.

"We were about 500 miles from the American coast when the Moewe overhauled and stopped the Esmeraldas with a warning shot, on March 19, 1917," said Boyle. "We had a stern gun, but had no chance to use it against the clever and swift maneuvering of the German ship. Within a few minutes the raiders had come aboard and had divided into into three parties, one taking charge of the engine room, another the gun and ship's officers, while the third quickly disabled the wireless. Because of the heavy seas and difficulty in getting out boats rapidly our crew of sixty men and officers were taken over in the Moewe's boats."

According to the previous meagar reports of the operations of the Moewe it was asserted that the capture of the Esmeraldas was the last made by the raider before returning to Germany, but Boyle tells of a number of ships afterward destroyed. One of these was the heavily armed British steamer Otaki, which resisted so effectively and stubbornly for a time that it was thought the Moewe's career would end in the midst of the combat.

"It was the day after our capture, March 11, when the Otaki was attacked," Boyle said. "There we were, all locked in between decks, but we could hear the crew running back and forth on deck and, both officers and men and, judging from the noise, they were in something of a panic from the terrific shelling and gunfire that came from that Otaki after the customary warning shot from the raider had been ignored. Then the Moewe's four big and two little guns began to fire rapidly. We were told afterward that the Otaki had four-and-half-inch guns, lighter than some of those of the raider, but the merchantman's gunners handled them skilfully and sent at least eight shots through the hull of the Moewe. Then a shell reached the bunkers and started a fire. The smoke seeped into our prison and roused the men to desperation. They thought the fire would reach the magazines directly under us. The men hurled themselves against the heavily barred door and broke it down, but this opening led into another partitioned part of the prison room and ended at the bulkhead, from which there was no escape. We believed that the ship was doomed, either by fire or water. We could hear water running through one or more of the holes made by the Otaki's shots. The ship had listed and the engines were damaged. Afterward, we learned that several of the shots had been but ten feet from some part of the magazine.

"It was fortunate for us prisoners that the Otaki was unable to continue the battle much longer, for a few more shots like the others would certainly have finished the career of the Moewe then and there. Even after the Otaki had surrendered her crew refused to transfer to the raider, believing that the Moewe was sinking, and they had to be forced to go on her. Six were killed on the Otaki and eight on the raider, of whom four were coolie stokers, hit by a shell in the engine room.

"How the commander managed to keep the Moewe afloat was a marvel to us when we saw the next day some of the effects of the shots. There were shell and shot holes in the steel hull which the crew plugged, and the shoulders of these plugs projected from the outside. First the commander had lowered canvas sheets, weighted at the ends, over the water-line holes, which shut off the inflow of water. Then plugs, of which it seems the raider carried a supply of assorted sizes just for such emergencies, were fitted in and the water pumped out and the ship righted. When plugs could not be used they reamed around the holes with acetylene gas and inserted plates.

"We were permitted to exercise for short intervals on deck. That was the only relief from the terrible confinement of our quarters, where 500 men slept, most of them on the floor, and some in hammocks or on tables. We had to move cautiously to prevent stepping upon each other during the hours we generally sought to sleep. We had two meals a day, consisting of rice and prunes, sometimes varied with a little pork and beans, and once only we had vegetable soup, but never bread or coffee. We were told by our captors that food was scarce because stores had been flooded and ruined by the Otaki's fight. There was a very great shortage of water, too. All the water was obtained by condensing, and, although the machinery was quickly repaired, the commander used all the steam for flight from the place where he had nearly met the fate of the vanquished, and no water was to be had for several days beyond the small tinful for each man, barely enough to prevent extreme suffering.

"The next ship captured was the Governor, which tried to run away and which surrendered only after thirty-five shots had been fired and three of the crew killed. This ship was sunk by gun fire. The next ship taken by the raider, the name of which I cannot now recall, was sunk by a boarding party. The Moewe evidently had the best of engines and machinery, judging by our progress and speed. It was about this time that one of the men guarding us laughingly reported that they had just received a wireless from the British cruiser Glasgow, which announced a wreck—one of the Moewe's captures—that had kept afloat."

Boyle said the raider fled from the cruiser, heading north and skirting the rim of the mine fields of the blockade zones, and kept on to the Scandinavia coast and the Kattegat and Sound to Swinemunde, and finally into the Baltic and to Kiel. This was on March 26, 1917, and during the sixteen days that Boyle was a prisoner on the ship there had been nearly 600 captives with him, including fifty-two Americans. All of them were taken on armed merchantmen and were held as prisoners of war, there being only one American released.

"We were told that thirty-three ships had been captured or destroyed during this second raid, but I have since heard a report that the number was twenty-six," said Boyle. "Our food was a little better which we reached Germany, but was just about enough to maintain life. On our removal from the ship we were subjected to the 'acid shave and haircut,' as part of the sanitary precautions. There were not enough barbers to do the work and some scientist had provided the acid substitute for 'Next!' This acid was spread over face and head and it removed every hair until our heads were as hairless as a billiard ball. The men were afraid of the stuff at first, but were forced to take the treatment. However, the acid did not hurt and the hair grew again."

After several transfers to prison camps 300 of the 500 prisoners on the Moewe were taken to Lubeck and were put to work on the docks and ships, for which they received one mark a day. Boyle and forty of his countrymen were in this contingent. Although the men were forced to do hard work from morning to night and were confined in barracks during the intervals between sleep and work, Boyle said the prisoners were not victims of any particular physical cruelty.

"We had twenty-one months of this, and stopped work on November 12, 1918, two days after the armistice was signed. We were released on November 18. It was in February that we got the first indication of revolt in Germany. A strike came in which the military authorities—or a least the soldiers—refused to interfere. Soldiers frequently told us they'd like to throw their guns away, as the war meant no good for them. They wanted to go home, and said they were tired of war. This strike appeared to us a test and trial of strength that developed into the revolution."

Germany Is Leaning Towards Bolshevism

(Continued from Page 1)

peace now and henceforward. Unless as the result of the war the closest possible understanding eventuated, not only with France, with whom we had all the time been on good terms, but also with America, with whom there had been a lot of misunderstanding, a great deal would have been lost. The Government recognised the greater sufferings of some of our Allies and desires to be fair to them but, in connection with reparation, the Government must be just to the Empire with regard to the disposal of money.

Amount Not Yet Fixed

Mr. Bonar Law remarked that up to yesterday the Reparation Commission had not taken a decision with regard to the amount of the claim.

It was only fair to assume that our representatives in Paris are as keen as the House to get the largest possible amount and that the question was being examined from that standpoint. This argument was equally applicable to the Allies.

He hoped that whatever was done would be done by all the Associated Powers, but the interests of the French and British were more direct than the American.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was a great difference between deciding on the amount of taxation which could be imposed on Germany as a tribute for the Allies from getting it paid to the Allies. The question of transferring money from one country to another was one of the most difficult problems of finance and, in this connection, he expressed the opinion that the £1,000,000,000 we owed outside the country would be a greater handicap on our trade and a bigger obstacle to our prosperity than the whole of the debt we had incurred.

Tells Of Work Done

Mr. Bonar Law dealt in detail with the memorandum written by Mr. Claude Lowther, M.P., who put the claim against Germany at £25,000,000,000 and formulated a scheme for securing it. Mr. Bonar Law said all suggestions made had been very carefully scrutinised. He emphasised the difficulty of transferring an indemnity in any form from German to Allied countries and said that experts have been considering for weeks every conceivable way in which Germany could pay what everybody admitted was just.

While holding out no hope that Germany would be able to pay the whole cost of the war, Mr. Bonar Law hoped she would be able to pay an amount well worth having.

News Brevities

Today is a Chinese national holiday in commemoration of the establishment of the first Parliament in Peking. All governmental bureaus and several other offices will be closed for business. The Mixed Court, the Customs House, the British Consulate-General and the Shanghai Licensed Pilot Association will all be closed.

* * *

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the company's offices.

* * *

Northern papers announce the engagement of Mr. G. Fearon of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co., Inc., of Tientsin, and Miss Alix Knox, daughter of Mr. H. St. Clair and the late Mrs. Knox.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. Marryat arrived from Hongkong yesterday.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Bute Plantation, 1913, Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at 2 Kiukiang Road.

* * *

Mr. C. A. Fraser has retired from the chairmanship of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce. He will be succeeded by Mr H. W. Keat.

* * *

Opium confiscated by the Shanghai Customs between February 12, 1917, and March 20, 1919, amounting to 21,779, of which 40 percent is morphia, will be burned at the Pootung kilns tomorrow and Thursday. The local military, Customs and police authorities have been informed to this effect by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs and asked to witness the burning.

* * *

The B.A.T. s.s. Justin brought 109 sacks of mail for the United States Post Office yesterday.

* * *

Today is the birthday of King Albert of Belgium. He is forty-four years old.

* * *

Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, will read a paper entitled "Notes on Chengko Procedure on the Whangpoo" before the Engineering Society of China this afternoon.

* * *

Thirteen Chinese women who formed part of the Red Cross unit sent from here to Siberia last year are returning to Shanghai on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Penza today after a winter of hardship and highly efficient service in Vladivostok.

* * *

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China advises that it has received the following telegram from its London office: "At the approaching annual general meeting of the shareholders the Directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 percent per annum and a bonus of £1. 5s. 0d. per share free of Income Tax, that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, that £25,000 be added to the Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £40,000 be written off premises account and that £168,482 be carried forward."

* * *

The benefit at the Lusitano Club Sunday was featured by a large attendance both in the afternoon and evening and a large sum was realised. The committee in charge of the successful affair was headed by Miss E. Rangel. Table 8, in charge of Miss Fara da Cruz, was awarded the prize for the best decorated tea table. Miss da Cruz' assistants were the Misses Marie Britto, Palmyra da Costa, Inez Rosa, Filomena Sequeira, Eugenia Sequeira Marie Souza and Mrs. Sylivia Lopez.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending April 5:

Police Force.—The services of the following, who proceeded on war service, have terminated:

2nd Assistant Superintendent E. C. Creasy
1st Class Sergeant W. M. McSwiney
3rd Class Sergeant H. J. Beach
1st Class Constable C. Burnie
3rd Class Constable J. W. Litt
3rd Class Constable J. W. F. Mackenzie

Health Department.—Probationer Nurse E. Larchenko, is permitted to terminate her service on April 15.

Long leave is granted to Nurse B. Phillips, from April 16.

Public Works Department.—Mr. E. G. Myhre is appointed temporarily as Junior Clerk from April 7.

Electricity Department.—The service of Assistant Mains Engineer W. B. Betts, who proceeded on war service, has terminated.

Secretariat.—Long leave is granted to Miss C. Allan, Stenographer and Typist, from April 16.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is unsurpassed."
H. J. TAFT, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
H. R. KNERLOCH, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DON'T USE TINNED BUTTER!

If you value the health of everyone in your family, use only fresh butter for cooking purposes. Fresh butter may cost a little more, but it's worth it.

Fresh Cooking Butter — $0.75 per lb.
Siberian Table Butter — $1.00 „ „

Two deliveries daily

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road Phone: Central 1483

Our "Golden Rod" Kheemun Tea (Choicest China Black Tea) is a gift welcome any time. Let us send a 5 or 10 lb. box to your friends at Home. $6 and $12, delivery guaranteed anywhere in the United States or your money refunded.

Certain-teed

The Quality Roofing

Recognized and used by the leading Architects and Builders of the world. We have Stocks and Service Departments at Shanghai and all Outport Offices. Samples and Prices furnished.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Building Division
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Phone, Central 778
Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.
(3)

BRITISH TYRES FOR BRITISH CAR OWNERS

BUY THE TYRE THAT WILL PROVE QUALITY OF SERVICE

R. O. M. TYRES

Stocked by
SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.
SHANGHAI
Sole Agents

AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. WAR OFFICE

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

Municipal Notification

No. 2592.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1919, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 3,400,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railless tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railless tram system.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX, are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1919.

21828

Municipal Notification

No. 2593.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2592, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:

Resolution X.—That the Shanghai Municipal Council be authorized to appoint a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement; and that such Committee be empowered to collect evidence from the Municipal Departments and other sources, and report and make recommendations thereon at the next Ratepayers' Meeting.

That the said Special Committee be composed of nine persons, three to be nominated by the Council, three by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, and three others by the six so nominated as aforesaid.

Proposer: A. J. WALKER.
Seconder: L. E. CANNING.

Resolution XI.—That a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report publicly upon the condition of "B" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and into the Regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally.

Proposer: N. C. HOME.
Seconder: JOHN R. HYKES.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 3, 1919.

21914

Municipal Notification

No. 2596.

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council and Ratepayers, respectively, as published in Notification Nos. 2592 and 2593, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:

Amendment to Resolution V.—That an appropriation be included in the Budget under the heading General Charges to provide for the issue of Pay to all Allied Municipal employees who have proceeded on War service, in respect of the whole period of their absence on such service until December 31, 1918, at the rate of 50 percent of the Pay of which they were in receipt on the date when they proceeded on War service and that the issue of such pay be left to a Committee selected by the Council to advise as to the respective proportions thereof to be paid in cash or placed to the Superannuation Fund account, or invested on behalf of such employees and to advise on the general conditions to be made applicable to the issue of such pay, provided that any payments already made by the Council to such employees in respect of their absence on War service or of their non-return to the Council's Service shall be taken into account as a set-off against any amounts for the payment and contribution of which provision is made hereunder and provided also that the total amount paid and contributed hereunder in respect of any one such employee shall not exceed the sum of Tls. 8,000. And that the Council be and it is hereby authorised for the purposes aforesaid to impose, collect and recover, in addition to the Land Tax and General Municipal Rate, for the levy of which provision is made in the Budget, Land Tax at the rate of one-twentieth of 1 per cent on the assessed value of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof and General Municipal Rate of 1 percent on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, payable by the occupants and of ½ per cent on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, upon which General Municipal Rate is payable under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., payable in each case on July 1, 1919.

Proposer: Percy Fowler,
Seconder: Evan Morgan.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 4, 1919.

21925

Municipal Notification

No. 2597.

VOTING TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 5, 1919.

21943

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

HIGHLY RECTIFIED

"The Lancet" (July 28, 1904) said: "According to our analysis, Gordon's Dry London Gin is a very pure spirit, and the term 'Dry' meaning the practical absence of all extractive and saccharine matters, accurately describes it. Our analysis was as follows: Alcohol, by weight 28-61 percent, by volume 45-82 per cent., equal to proof spirit 80-32 per cent.; extractives, a trace; mineral water, nil; and acidity, nil. In regard to secondary products, the following were the results given in grammes per 100 litres of absolute alcohol present in the Gin: Acidity reckoned as acetic acid, nil; aldehydes, nil; furfural, nil; ethers, nil; and higher alcohols, 80-00." It is obvious from these results that Gordon Gin is a highly rectified spirit, containing practically no secondary products. Compare Gordon Dry Gin with other gins. It is without a peer as a Cocktail Gin.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

Municipal Notification

No. 2599.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council and Ratepayers, respectively, as published in Notifications No. 2592, 2593 and 2596, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:—

Amendment to Resolution V.—That the following words be added after the words "approved and adopted":—'Provided that the Grant-in-Aid of Tls. 2,000 to the Paulun Hospital be not paid without adequate guarantee, from the Chinese Committee in Charge, that no German shall be employed in the Hospital in any capacity'.

Proposer: H. C. PATRICK.
Seconder: H. FRESSON.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

21975

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

51st MEETING.

19th April, 1919.

(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 12th April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

21976

The Roumanian-Asiatic Mercantile Co.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Aristide Blank, the principal Co-proprietor of the Roumanian-Asiatic Mercantile Co., to liquidate the Company, we have this day appointed Mr. Charles J. Caesarman for the purposes of such winding up.

Mr. Chas. J. Caesarman will collect and settle all accounts in connection with this business, and all communications regarding the Company should be addressed to this gentleman, when they will be promptly attended to.

(Sgd.) CHARLES J. CAESARMAN,
Manager-in-charge.
ARISTIDE BLANK,
By his attorney
(Sgd.) J. HEIGER,
Shanghai, 31st March, 1919.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have this day transferred my rights in the liquidation of the Roumanian-Asiatic Mercantile Co. to the ROUMANIAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
(Charles J. Caesarman & Co.)
1A Jinkee Road
who will continue the trade of the said Company, and to whom all further communications should be addressed.

CHARLES J. CAESARMAN,
Liquidator.

Shanghai, 1st April, 1919.

21949

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

THE

"NATIONAL"

(MODEL No. 3)

is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage, has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6¾ inches high and weighs a little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778. SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 4 Canton Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: Mackbasck

PEITAIHO

WEST END

Several new five-roomed furnished villas with very large verandahs, 2 or 4 bathrooms, pantry, servants' quarters, garden, etc. Each villa situated on from 6 to 12 mows of land, all very close to the sea and with a new up-to-date road from the beach-station. The villas are suitable for 2 families.

Plans on view at the
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
20, The Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.

21955

"Osteopathic Treatment Desired"

Wanted to know, if there is a graduate Osteopath in Central China, residing between Wuhu and Shanghai, or along the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, between Nanking and Tientsin. Anyone knowing of an Osteopath in this region, please address to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

21952 A.8.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CONSTANTIN A. CAMERON, Deceased.	*Cause No. 752 Special Proceeding No. 285* (Administration) NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
25 MacGregor Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 19th, 1919.

21796

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

Shanghai Race Club

3rd Extra Race Meeting, 21st April, 1919

Members are notified that the Programme and Entry-form for the above Extra Race Meeting are now obtainable at the Grand Stand.

Entries for the 3rd Extra Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 6.00 p.m. on Saturday, 12th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21979

SHANGHAI RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

It is proposed to play a game against a team chosen from the Navy and Army in Shanghai on Wednesday next at 4 p.m. sharp and the undersigned would like to hear from members of the Club and others who would like to play.

J. W. WEBBER, Tel. C. 2300.
R. M. SAKER, Tel. C. 12.

21957

EDUCATIONAL

DANCING LESSONS given by expert teacher. Rates very moderate. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

21977 A.9

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21867

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply MRS. POLLOCK.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let with board, one large double room, bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road; Phone, Central 2321.

21824

ROOM and BOARD. Madame Antoinette, No. 6 Wayside Road.

21895 A.16.

TO LET, for couple or bachelor, a large, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, in Central district. Good cuisine. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

21897 A.8.

TO LET with board, large attic flat comprising two comfortable rooms suitable as bedrooms, or sitting room and bedroom. Private bathroom and large landing. Appropriate for two bachelors or married couple. All comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for six or seven months, a furnished five-roomed house, screened throughout. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises, 129 Dixwell Road.

21930 A.8

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21873

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

21274

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a young energetic man of any nationality for a northern outport. Must know shorthand, typing, filing and general office work. Good prospect for advancement. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

21974 A.9

CHAUFFEUR: Can anyone recommend a careful honest man for driving a Ford Car Wages $25. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

t.f.

WANTED, for a few weeks only, the services of a good typist. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

21965 A.9.

WANTED by banking house, experienced stenographer, young lady, American preferred, capable of taking dictation and transcribing without hesitation, also with knowledge of office routine. Reply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience and salary desired.

21933 A.11

WANTED, a Chinese scholar with good penmanship, able to translate English into Chinese and vice versa. Apply in Chinese and in English to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

21922

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN young man would like extra work after office hours, such as correspondence or writing up books. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

21973 A.8

YOUNG LADY would like stenographic work to do at home. Very reasonable terms and efficient work. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

21973 A.8

ADVERTISER can recommend a capable young Chinese to work as a general office assistant or Customs clerk. Has had eight years' commercial experience. A1 references. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

21960 A.9.

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese, with good knowledge of English. Desires position as interpreter or clerk. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

21884 A.8.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Cleveland motorcycle, complete with electric light, Klaxen and tools, guaranteed in perfect running order, cheap. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

21970 A.10

FOR SALE, one second-hand Ford, complete, in first-class running order. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

21971 A.10

WANTED, second-hand Western Union Code. Apply to J. K. Choy, Chinese Y.M.C.A.

21972

FOR SALE, one bond in International Savings Society, paid in since January 1st, 1917. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

21947 A.9.

FOR SALE, eight-cylinder Cadillac, five-seater roadster, can be turned into touring car, recently over-hauled, Tls. 2,500; Scripps-Booth car (four-cylinder), perfect condition, Mex. $1,500. Apply to 11 Tifeng Road (at Yu Yuen Road).

21948

WANTED, a Mauser pistol and ammunition. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

21963 A.9.

WANTED to sell, first-class boarding house, 10 rooms, garden, garage. Good business concern. Owner selling through ill health. Reasonable price, all inclusive. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

21964 A.9.

FOR SALE, Eggs for setting, pure strains: Leghorn, Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rock and Langshan. Also a few pure-bred fowls. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

21929 A.8

FOR SALE: Owner returning home has for disposal on May 1st complete household furnishings, consisting of bed-room, boudoir, sitting room, dining room, kitchen. All in excellent condition. Reasonable prices asked. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

21923 A. 9

FOR SALE, victoria, with foreign horse, both in excellent condition. Complete, harness, mafoo outfit, etc. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

21889 A.8.

FOR SALE: Five-seater Light Grant six-cylinder Touring Car, in excellent condition. Just overhauled. Owner returning home, will sell at a bargain. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

21923 A. 9

UNDER-SEA WIRELESS TO DISPLACE AERIAL

Used By U. S. Navy For Under Sea Communication—Invented By American

Aerial wires which were taken down for the duration of the war may never be put up again, prophesies H. Gernsback in a current issue of the Electrical Experimenter, describing the underground wireless invented by James Harris Rogers, of Hyattsville, Md., according to the New York Evening Post. This invention has been used by the navy during the period of the war, and communication with submerged submarines has been established through its use. Messages have also been received from the European stations, and an important feature of the work as described in an account by H. Winfield Secor, in the same issue, is that there is no "static" or interference, and messages have been received in a thunderstorm.

Mr. Gernsback's comment in the Electrical Experimenter reads in part as follows:

The aerial wires, down for the duration of the war, will never go up, at least as far as amateurs and private stations are concerned. As for the commercial stations, their towers, too, are doomed shortly for the scrap heap. During the war Mr. Rogers developed underground and sub-sea wireless—for receiving at least—to a heretofore undreamed of state of perfection. His receiving station at Hyattsville never missed a word transmitted from French, English, Italian, as well as German, high power stations. He received his messages from Europe when a thunderstorm, accompanied by terrific lightning, was going on directly above his head. Recently, too, he has done away entirely with static.

In his description of the details of the invention Mr. Secor says:

The ground currents travel with the speed of light and are picked up at the receiving station. The space waves persist for an appreciable distance, which accounts for airplane to airplane and airplane to earth radio communication, but it is the belief of Mr. Rogers that in such long distance radio transmission as half way around the globe (12,000 miles) it is the ground wave current that does the work, and that the free space wave above the surface of the earth never reaches the station, due to the high resistance of the atmospheric envelope.

One of the naval experts present mentioned that it has been found that the penetration of the ground wave component increases with an increase in wave length. This is an important fact and helps to explain the operation of this new radio system, with its wires buried in the ground. He also mentioned that "radio to Mars" or other planets would be impossible if we are to believe in the well known "Heaviside" ionisation layer, surrounding the earth at a height computed at from thirty to fifty miles, for no etheric wave can pass this layer without being reflected back to the earth, or at least restrained within this passageway.

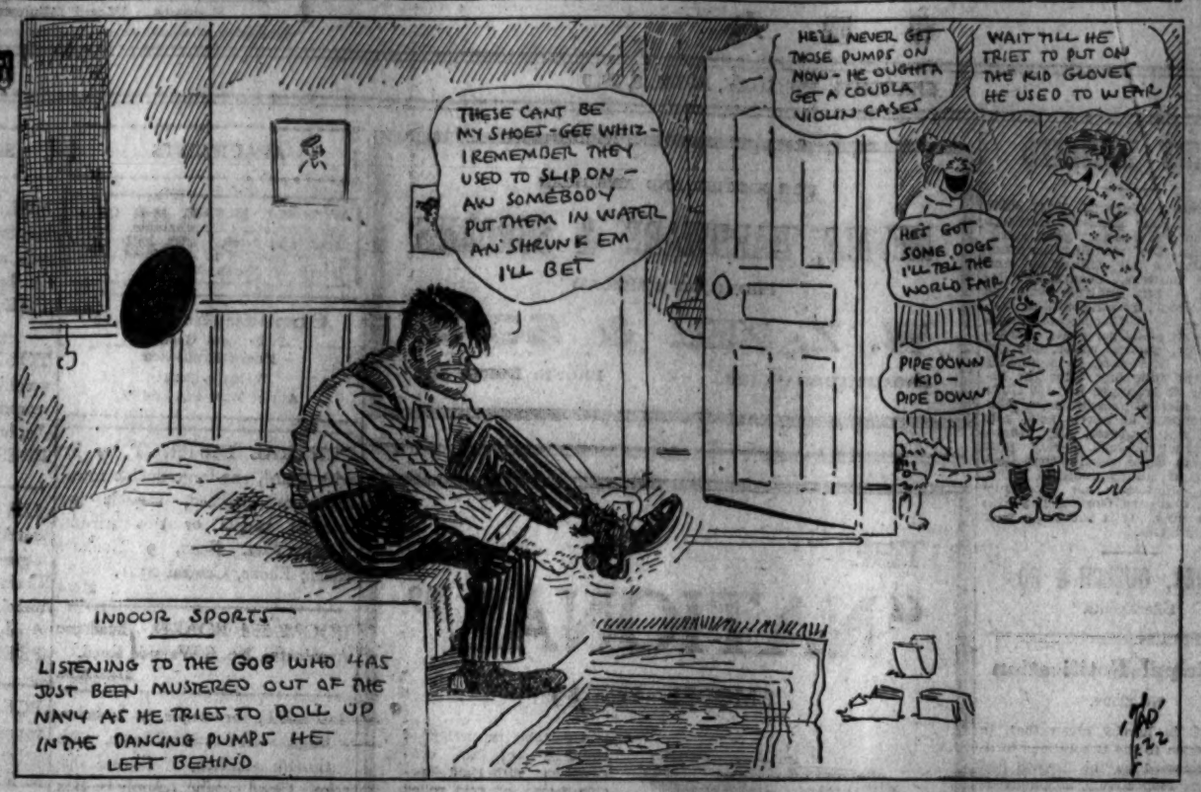
The Rogers underground antenna system has been used at the Belmar, N. J., station during the war with most gratifying results, as reported by the Navy Department, and its successful, and unfailing operation during the twenty-four hours of the day, resulted in trebling and quadrupling the capacity of the great transatlantic highway of intelligence communication. The official reports in connection with the work accomplished with the underground Rogers system at Belmar state that not a single word of communication was lost during the reception of thousands of important official messages from Europe. The station at Turkerton, N. J., has also been equipped with the Rogers underground system and all of the larger stations of the Allied Powers in Europe have been copied successfully through the twenty-four hours at this point also.

Concerning submarine wireless, which Mr. Secor calls most interesting, he continues:

Perhaps the most interesting tests of all are those which are made on submerged submarines in salt water! The aerial in this case was of heavily insulated stranded cable, stretched from stem to stern. The two aerials were brought down through the conning tower and joined to the receiving apparatus. Insulated aerial wires are placed in iron pipes within the submarine in a second form of aerial. Here are the results of some of these tests, which do not include the transmitting tests to the submarine from a ground antenna on shore. When submerged eight feet, the German station at Nauen was picked up by the submarine while lying off the American coast. Submarines have, in other official tests, picked up distant stations when submerged twenty-one feet, on a wave length of 12,600 meters or greater wave lengths.

Mr. Rogers stated that his underground antenna, in itself, did not solve entirely the static or interference problem, but it made the nearest approach to this ideal condition—the goal of all radio engineers—that had ever been accomplished before. This problem has, thanks to a new arrangement perfected by Commander A. Hoyt Taylor, D. Sc., been solved and static and interference have been practically totally eliminated for all-year-around radio service. Further, there is no rise and fall in the signal strength during the night or day, at any time of the year, due to the sun's ionization effect, as is the case where elevated antennae are employd. The United States naval reports and tests made with the Rogers ground system, in comparison with the usual form of elevated aerial, show the incomparable efficiency of this new radio system.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


THESE CANT BE MY SHOES - GEE WHIZ - I REMEMBER THEY USED TO SLIP ON - AN SOMEBODY PUT THEM IN WATER AN' SHRUNK EM I'LL BET
HELL NEVER GET THOSE PUMPS ON NOW - HE OUGHTA GET A COUPLA VIOLIN CASES
WAIT TILL HE TRIES TO PUT ON THE KID GLOVES HE USED TO WEAR
HE'S GOT SOME DOGS I'LL TELL THE WORLD FAIR
PIPE DOWN KID - PIPE DOWN
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE GOB WHO HAS JUST BEEN MUSTERED OUT OF THE NAVY AS HE TRIES TO DOLL UP IN THE DANCING PUMPS HE LEFT BEHIND

Foreign Trade Briefs

Consul Bucklin at Bordeaux, France, advises that the representative in the United States of the Bordeaux Sample Fair is Mr. Lamonagne Chapman, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

The Nicaraguan Government has approved a timber concession to Manuel Gutierrez Pena, American citizen. This concession comprises the timber and other land of that section bounded by Rio Coco or Wanks River and the Honduranean frontier.

Commercial Attache Barrett at Buenos Ayres says that the commercial failures throughout the Argentine Republic for 1918 represented assets amounting to $17,576,192 and liabilities of $16,467,889.

French authorities have proposed to a committee of Siberian fishermen at Vladivostok to supply rice and salt direct from Indo-China through one of the French banks here, if necessary on a credit basis.

Exports from Progresso, Mexico, to the United States in 1918, as declared at the United States consulate, amounted to $50,03[illegible]048, as compared with $85,991,988 in 1917. The principal articles were: Henequen, 141,989 tons, valued at $49,338,524; raw cattle hides, 1,076,992 pounds, valued at $364,737; and chicle, 403,528 pounds, valued at $314,764.

Declared exports from Nuevitas, Cuba, to be United States during 1918 were valued at $15,893,575. Sugar, of which 339,066,786 pounds, valued at $15,501,761, were exported, was the principal item. Returned American good amounted to $14,799.

The A/B John Ohlssons tekniske Fabrik is increasing its capital from $71,000 to $142,000. This company built a new factory at Ulvsunda, Sweden, about a year ago for the manufacture of chemicals and has paid a dividend of 26 percent.

The whaling industry in New Zealand during 1917 resulted in the capture of ninety-eight whales on the coasts in the vicinity of Cook Strait, of which ninety-four were of the humpback species and four were right whales.

The following products are among those which Sweden particularly needs from the United States: Food of all kinds, machines and machine tools, lubricants, lubricating oils, copper, nickel, tin and like metals, sulphur, harvesting machinery, cotton, wool, leather, rubber, coal and copper wire.

The Board of Trade of New Zealand has completed a scheme for standardising the manufacture of boots and shoes throughout the country, and it is proposed to fix the manufacturers' price and profit as well as the retail price. All standardised footwear is to be stamped both with the price and the official mark.

Efforts are being made to hold an exposition in Christiania of American made goods next summer. The American Minister of Christiania writes that he considers the idea an excellent one, as since the outbreak of the war Norway has come into closer commercial relations with America.

Kauri gum has been exported from New Zealand to the value of $100,000,000, which does not seem to represent half the actual value of the gum deposited in the earth from the immense kauri forests that have covered much of the northern half of the island for centuries.

The project to establish a rolling mill in Holland, according to Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Amsterdam, has now progressed so far that Ymuiden, the port at the mouth of the North Sea Canal, sixteen miles from Amsterdam, has been definitely selected as the site.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Road
(Near Honan Road)
REFRACTING & MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

Gave Her Baby Relief At Once.

Mothers everywhere are finding Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian childrens' remedy, immensely valuable for their little ones. Here is what one American mother says:—

"My baby was much troubled with wind colic," writes Mrs. B. Williams, of Perth Amboy, N.Y., "and nothing seemed to do any good until I tried Baby's Own Tablets. They gave relief at once and I would not be without them. I have taken great pleasure in recommending the Tablets to my friends."

Baby's Own Tablets are mother's ever-ready help and baby's friend. They contain no opiates or narcotics, and are guaranteed an absolutely harmless remedy for infantile indigestion, simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhoea. They destroy worms, allay the pains of teething, promote health-giving sleep and regular development.

Of chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

LATEST MODELS FROM AMERICA

"EXCELSIOR DESIGNS"

The American shoes are noted for their remarkable durability; they outwear shoes of any other make.

This means a better value invested by producers as well as

ECONOMY TO CONSUMERS

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H. Bittel, proprietor

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OUTPORT SERVICE

THE

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per Hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No specia service as office-trips] or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

"The Three Castles"

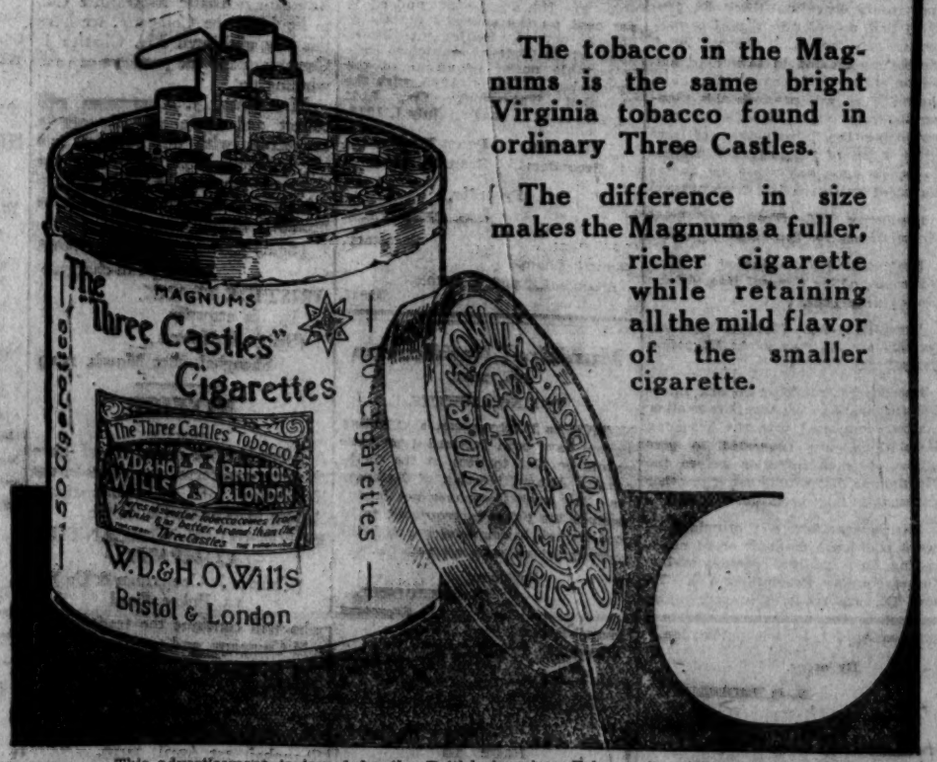
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

Adjusting American Industry To A New Peace Basis

Preparations For World Business

New York, February 1.—Among the most vital of our immediate economic problems are those of commodity prices and the general readjustment of industry to a new peace basis.

Due to the scarcity of foodstuffs and raw materials, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the likelihood that expanded currency and credit will contract more slowly than the volume of business, it would appear that general prices will not drop suddenly. In the case of particular commodities which have entered largely into the manufacture of munitions proper there may be material readjustments in prices; in fact, these appear to be under way. But with general prices moving downward gradually, the adjustment of industry to a peace basis will be accomplished with less friction than is generally expected by those who look for sustained high wages and a precipitate fall in prices.

Many industries have been fortified against the readjustment period by the creation of reserves for plant extensions, adjustment of mechanical equipment to a peace basis and the depreciation of inventories. Industry in many respects had been adjusted, rather than expanded, to a war basis; so that it should be comparatively easy to resume peace operations. If proper efforts are made to factilitate the operation of certain economic forces making for world expansion and the opening of new markets in undeveloped areas, the adjustment period will be shortened and the readjustment process will tend to merge into the coming era of industrial expansion.

Increased Industrial Capacity

Many improvements have been made in industrial processes. Through the improvement and the extension of machinery as applied to quantity production, the total output per unit of labor has been increased. The fabricated standard ship construction promises to revolutionise methods of shipbuilding. The adoption of quantity and standardised production in the factories of France and Great Britain has wrought as significant a change in industrial methods as has ever been experienced. The development of the internal combustion engine is making possible the further utilisation of power and machinery in agricultural production.

In the basic lines of production, that of iron and steel, our industrial plant has been materially increased.

The pig iron production of this country increased from 31,000,000 tons in 1913, to 38,000,000 tons in 1917—an increase of 22 percent; copper production increased from 1,017,000,000 pounds in 1913, to 1,888,000,000 in 1918—an increase of 17 percent; while coal production increased from 469,000,000 tons in 1913, to 644,000,000 tons in 1917—an increase of 32 percent. In a general way, these are barometers of the industrial trade demands of the country. The last census of manufactures was taken for the year 1914, and the next one will be taken for the year 1919. Material additions have been made to our industrial plant since 1914. The extension of shipbuilding yards has given us a new industry as an outlet for our raw matrials. The manufacture of chemicals and dye stuffs is, in the main, a new enterprise. Thus the nation as an industrial unit has been approaching self-sufficiency.

The American people have outgrown their home market and are now concerned with the problem of finding markets in other countries for their surplus industrial products. And with the further development of our industrial capacity, we will constantly have an increasing need for a variety of raw materials from various nations. All these points have their bearing upon the readjustment of industry to a peace basis, for, in view of the improvements in the technique of production and the expansion of the world's industrial capacity, it is evident that the markets of pre-war times will not afford a sufficient demand for the output of industry.

Must Not Over-Estimate Demands

Considerable attention has been paid to the destruction by Germany of industrial plants in Northern France and Belgium. It is a remarkable testimony to French industrial leadership and to the persevering qualities of the French people that they were able to build a new industrial plant, with a larger capacity in some lines than before the war, in southern and central France.

In July, 1917, the Department of Labor of France made an investigation of labor conditions. The figures published by the bureau do not include mines, quarries, railroads, tramways, and those establishments which were under the supervision of the Ministers of War and Marine. Out of 52,278 establishments, which made reports, only 77 percent, or 40,304, were in operation in July, 1917, while the total number of employes at work in July, 1917, was 1,559,392, as compared with 1,524,959 beofre the war. The following table illustrates this situation by classes of industry:

Industrial Group	Number of employes before the war	Number of employes at work in July 1917	Percent of pre-war at work July 1917
Food preparation	93,775	80,577	86
Chemical	78,892	93,667	119
Rubber, paper, cardboard	55,298	42,508	77
Printing and binding	38,114	21,207	56
Textiles	309,287	255,227	82
Clothing, millinery, etc.	137,764	109,743	80
Leather and hides	70,212	59,375	85
Woodworking	84,790	72,581	86
Metallurgy (base)	371,300	642,539	173
Metallurgy (fine)	8,037	4,861	60
Precious stones	2,842	1,517	53
Building trades, etc.	72,351	36,609	51
Porcelain, pottery, glass, etc.	81,227	45,258	56
Storage and transportation	39,152	28,127	93
Commerce	90,908	65,407	72
Total	1,524,959	1,559,392	102

In August, 1914, only 34 percent of prewar employes were at work, which shows the extent to which mobilisation at first affected industries. But since then material improvements have been made. To what extent changes have been made since July, 1917, it is impossible to ascertain at present. In addition, Alsace and Lorraine have important industrial plants, particularly in iron and textile lines, which were not impaired by the war and which will now be added to the existing plant of France.

Except in the matter of supplying certain raw materials and some machinery, this industrial capacity of France will largely care for her immediate reconstruction demands. Many students are inclined to believe that the destroyed industrial plants will not be rebuilt to pre-war capacity, at least not until some period of time has elapsed and the trade of France has expanded so that there will be need for additional industrial capacity.

Belgium from an industrial standpoint is not in as favorable a position as France because the major portion of the country was under the control of the Germans. She has need for replenishing the material equipment of her factories and to rebuild them before she can be in a position to produce those materials that will be needed for further reconstruction. Fortunately, her rich African possession in the Congo region gives her an important source of raw materials. It is remarkable that development work should have been continued during the war to such an extent that last year the Belgian Congo produced 40,000 tons of copper. The Germans will be required undoubtedly to rebuild as much of Belgium as practicable. England and the United States, however, will share in the rebuilding of the heroic little kingdom.

But it is well for American industrial leaders to recognise that we ought not to make the mistake of overestimating the probable demand for American products that will grow out of reconstruction in France and Belgium. During the Napoleonic Wars great improvements were made in the technique of production in English industries and their leaders overestimated, with serious consequences, the buying demand of the Continent of Europe. And no more serious mistake could be made today than to indulge in a feeling of security and confidence for the immediate future of American industry based chiefly upon the reconstruction demands of Europe.

The results of the American Civil War, as contrasted with the Napoleonic Wars, point the way to safe methods in making the readjustment from a war to a peace basis. The returning soldiers of 1865, instead of constituting a surplus labor supply on the market, settled on the land of the Middle West, which was being opened by the westward extension of our transcontinental railroads. The development of these new areas created a new market for our industrial products, which not only kept busy the industrial capacity built up during the war, but made necessary the material expansion of the country's industrial plant. The growth of business is indicated as follows:

1860—100	1867—141	1874—187	
1861— 85	1868—149	1875—182	
1862—105	1869—151	1876—184	
1863—112	1870—162	1877—200	
1864—118	1871—178	1878—207	
1865—125	1872—197	1879—241	
1866—133	1873—191	1880—295	

Thus in the fifteen-year period following the close of the war our volume of business more than doubled. This was, in considerable part, due to the growth of population coincident with the settlement of our undeveloped areas. But this influence was world-wide in its effect, as indicated by the fact that England's volume of business increased 75 percent in the period of 1860-1880.

Creating New Markets

Likewise, today our efforts must be directed toward the developing of new markets. These can be created through the settlement of new areas, which will follow improvements in transportation facilities and in the technique of production. Whatever promotes an increase in the exchange of goods to satisfy new economic wants, in effect, creates new markets for our goods.

The world's undeveloped area is relatively as large today as the undeveloped area of the United States at the end of the Civil War. This has been a world war and has brought people of the various nations together, and our knowledge about the resources and opportunities of various undeveloped lands has been increased. Improvements in transportation facilities of all kinds promise to bring distant lands in effect much nearer to the centers of population.

Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and other countries are planning to give the returning soldiers liberal grants of public lands for the purpose of inducing them to settle on these lands. Argentina, a country with a large undeveloped area, has, for the first time in her history, adopted a Homestead Law, modeled upon the Homestead Law of the United States, which will be an inducement to the people of southern Europe to settle there, especially in view of the fact that they are quite well acquainted with opportunities in that country. If the various bellingerent nations can stimulate the movement of people in such a way as to open up these new areas, the condition of industry during the readjustment period will be fundamentally sound. This will tend to shorten the transition period, and to make the long term expansion period which will follow one of the most important of its kind in the world's history.

The creation of new markets implies that we must finance our export trade. The war has produced such changes in this country that we have the basis for developing an international finance market. Through war financing millions of people for the first time have become bondholders. Many have become holders of foreign bonds. Thus a buying public has been educated and it may be expected that this public will place a considerable part of their savings into foreign bonds—as a means of financing our export trade. The change from a debtor nation of $5,000,000,000 to a creditor nation of $8,000,000,000, together with our large gold holdings will give an increased ability to participate in world finance. The development of an important merchant marine and a larger carrying trade will give us further facilities as a lending nation. In many instances the investment of capital will precede the development of our foreign trade, so that this is a prime factor in creating new markets as an outlet for our industrial capacity.

The United States today has considerable unoccupied land which can be utilised for settlement, and during the reconstruction period our Government can and should promote irrigation work in our Western States, undertake reclamation projects in our Southern States, and continue the construction of transportation lines to tap the great plains of Alaska, in order to open up additional lands for settlement, as well as to make available great natural resources.

Need For Better Transportation

Greater transportation facilities are absolutely essential in furthering the development of American industry, and while we are making the readjustment to a peace basis we should give considerable attention to the improvement of these facilities on land and sea.

We ought to continue to expand our shipbuilding program, in order to replace the losses of war, and to provide sufficient shipping to meet the needs of enlarged markets which will result from the era of world industrial expansion destined to follow the transition period. The growth of our steel industry, with which many of our shipping plants will be integrated, will probably make it posible for us to build standardised vessels as cheaply as any other nation.

It is generally recognised that one of the great weaknesses of our railroads has been the lack of adequate terminal facilities, which has resulted in the congestion of traffic and in wasteful use of railways capital. The expansion of our trade will necessitate larger and better port facilities and efforts should be made now to improve them. But we can not have adequate terminals or transportation facilities without providing sufficient credit for the railroads to expand their facilities to meet the constantly growing commercial needs of the country. Whether this shall be done under Government supervision or Government ownership, it must be done; and there is every reason for believing that the wiser plan would be to accomplish it under private ownership of the carriers, with Government supervision and co-operation.

We have paid little attention to the development of our waterways, as a supplement to our railroads in the carrying of low grade commodities. The growth of traffic has been such as to place a strain upon present railroad facilities and it would seem that the time has come when some systematic efforts should be made to develop our inland waterways; labor could be rightly directed by our Government upon wisely selected projects of this kind.

The wide use of motor trucks in transportation makes it imperative that some attention be given to the further improvement of our national highways. A long-sighted industrial policy should demand that, during the period of readjustment, our Government and our industrial leaders employ a part of their labor and productive capacity along lines which will materially improve our facilities to produce goods and to distribute them, thereby placing us in a better position to play a great part in the coming era of world industrial expansion.

Must Remove Harmful Restraints

And, in the relations of the Government to industry, it is generally believed that the Government should modify its pre-war policy considerably. The President expressed the public feeling on this subject when he stated that our control of the railroads should be modified so that railroad credit and railroad leadership might be free from the restraints that have made it impossible for the roads adequately to meet the demands of an economical developments of industry. We should adjust the organisation of our transportation system so as to secure the desirable economies that would come from unity of operation, and we should combine with these all the advantages of proper competitive effort, while reducing to a minimum the unnecessary wastes of competition.

And it seems no more than reasonable that in this period of readjustment we should also give serious attention to the organisation of industry. The continuation of wages on a high level makes it necessary that industrial enterprises obtain proper compensation through more efficient methods of production. The necessity of finding foreign markets for our surplus industrial capacity makes it imperative—if we are to meet the competition of other nations—that we have the most efficient methods of organisation in order to produce our commodities with the lowest practicable unit cost of production.

And even from the standpoint of our domestic business, it appears that our existing anti-combination legislation is not in accord with the present industrial situation. The introduction of the so-called "rule of reason" into the judicial consideration of capitalistic combnations has emphasised the necessity for basing judgment as to their social effects not upon the mere fact of combination, but upon the methods practiced.

Efficient Industrial Organisation

The best type of industrial organisation can be developed through combination, with safeguards against unfair competitive or monopolistic practices—organisation which will secure for us all the economic advantages of large scale production, integration, and co-ordination of industry, without the wastes that come from forced competition. The Webb Law is a step in the right direction and is evidence of the breakdown of the former Governmental policy. But if our industry is to play a part consistent with its newly created opportunities, we must go further and free domestic business also from harmful Governmental restraints. Now, when we must readjust our entire financial and business structure to a new peace basis, it is imperative that we lay sound and durable bases upon which the economic life of the country may be expanded.—*Guaranty Trust Bulletin.*

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BRONZE POWDERS, LITHO STONES

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Gymnastics, Tennis, Etc.

NOW, gentlemen, if you want to know whe e you can get your supply, there's only one place, and that's

SILBERMAN'S

He's also got a big line for Ladies, Girls and Boys.

THE SPORTS SHOE STORE, just across the road from the Astor House.

BRISTLES

WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING

SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

With two outstanding features of excellence:

(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know. Stocks available in Shanghai.

RIB BARS, EXPANDED RIB METAL, PRESSED STEEL BEAMS, RIB LATH, HY RIB, MASONRY PAINTS, TRUSCON WATER PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation

Special Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs.

TRUSCON STEEL CO., of U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., *Agents*, 53 Szechuen Rd, Shanghai.

K. & G. MELKONIAN'S Cigarettes.

Largest Tobacco Manufactory in Egypt.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Will you treat your friends to good cigarettes after your dinner parties?

Then offer them only high-class "MELKONIAN" Egyptian Cigarettes, which are made of the two high-class brands of Turkish tobacco leaves "DUBECK" and "BAFRA," thus making them the most suitable cigarettes the world ever produced.

The following are highly recommended for:

Gentlemen: "AMON-RE" (Large Size)
Ladies: "HORAS" (Small Size)

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M. A. LOUBEH,
Sole Agent for China;
British P.O. Box 341.

-:- -:- Financial And Commercial News -:- -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
4/8½=Tls. 4.26
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $5.84
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 110½=Tls. 90.70
@ 72.7=Mex. $124.76
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 27½
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1887
Native Interect ..... Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.65
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.58

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/8½
London	Demand	4/8½
India	T.T.	312½
Paris	T.T.	649
Paris	Demand	652
New York	T.T.	109½
New York	Demand	109½
Hongkong	T.T.	68½
Japan	T.T.	46½
Batavia	T.T.	270½
Singapore	T.T.	49½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/9½
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/10½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/10½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/11
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/11½
Paris	4 m/s.	682
New York	o/d. Docy.	111½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	115½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 1,925	=Tls.	100
Roubles 100	=Mex.	$7.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls.	3.76	@ 4/9½		£1
"	1	@ 645	Francs	7.19
"	0.82	@ 109½	Gold	$1
"	1	@ 46	Yen	2.42
"	1	@ 15	Rupees	3.99
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
"	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $690.00
Langkats Tls. 22.00 June C. N. I.
New Engineering Tls. 23.25
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 10.90 June
Shanghai Nalay (Pref.) Tls. 8.00

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 25.00 June

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March.
Alma	30,000	24,500
Amherst	3,773	3,652
Anglo-Dutch	79,000	81,500
Anglo-Java	189,000	233,000
Ayer Tawah	26,625	26,861
Batu Anam	23,776	22,000
Bukit Toh Alang	13,500	11,955
Bute	15,800	15,000
Chempedak	8,000	8,000
Chemor	19,070	16,564
Cheng	13,595	17,145
Consolidated	51,336	52,513
Dominion	42,750	39,409
Gula Kalumpong	125,000	110,000
Java Consolidated	75,000	85,000
Kamunting	20,491	17,898
Kapala	11,143	11,077
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,330	8,360
Kota Bahroe	31,968	31,428
Kroewoek	53,000	59,000
Langkat	67,543	55,662
Padang	20,000	23,800
Permata	5,527	—
Pengkalan	12,089	13,666
Repah	14,000	16,000
Samagaga	17,450	13,000
Semambu	13,357	16,562
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	24,813	26,000
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,050	13,160
Shanghai-Seremban	8,180	8,400
Shanghai-Pahang	13,899	15,670
Shanghai-Sumatra	64,800	59,070
Shanghai-Klebang	13,107	11,358
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	6,443	7,229
Sungei Duri	24,660	19,712
Taiping	10,561	—
Tanah Merah	24,200	28,500
Tebong	60,000	73,000
Ulobri	4,736	—
Ziangbe	70,000	82,000

GULA KALUMPONG ESTATES

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received the following telegraphic summary of the report of the working of the Company for 1918:

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss account	£55,085.15.3
Placed to Reserve Fund	10,000.00.0
Carried Forward	21,509.07.2
Dividend	2/- per share
Income Tax	5/9 per £.
Average price realised for Rubber sold (896,880 lbs.)	2/1⅛
Balance taken into account (116,320 lbs.) at	1/3 per lb. London Terms
All in cost	1/3
Estimates for 1919 Rubber	1,450,000 lbs.
Cocoanuts	4,600,000 nuts.
Forward sales of rubber 130 tons to London at	2/4
110 tons to Singapore at	1/8¾

Annual Meeting 8th April.

Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Meeting

The ninth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., was held yesterday in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, 13 Nanking Road. Mr. G. Grayrigge presided and there were present Messrs. S. A. Hardoon, E. S. Kadoorie and R. N. Truman, directors, and shareholders representing 96,152 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, it is with regret that the accounts, which with your permission I will take as read, do not make a better showing but the conditions in 1918 were the worst the rubber industry has experienced. Besides low prices for our products, we have had unfavorable exchange, not only from guilders into taels but Singapore dollars and sterling into guilders. It has been most difficult to obtain shipping and health and weather have been unsatisfactory, all of which have mitigated against a successful financial year. However, I am glad to say, the estate is in a much better condition than last year. The planted area, viz., 3,149 acres, remains the same. All surface timber and coffee bushes have now been removed. The manager expects by the end of the year to have the estate entirely free of alang alang. Thinning out has been continued, over 35,000 trees being cut out, the treatment for Black Thread has been effective and disease generally has given no cause for anxiety. Labor has been sufficient but during the last 3 months of the year was disorganised owing to the very severe epidemic of influenza which visited the estate, resulting in a death rate of over 8 percent of the resident labor force; health otherwise has been normal. The main road has been completed and though costing more than was expected, should prove a great convenience to the estate and should result in cheaper transportation charges, both for the transport of our products and estate supplies. The question of the purchase of a motor lorry is now under consideration. A sum of 15,687.26 guilders was spent on buildings, details of which are set out in the report. Further coolie houses will be required this year. The new motor for driving the heavy creping machines arrived late in the year and is now in course of erection. The heavy machines ordered from England in 1916 have not yet arrived and it was found necessary to buy locally some small machines for treating the inferior grades. As you are aware we have only 65 Bouws equal to 113.75 acres in coffee interplanted with rubber; this area produced 404 piculs against an estimate of 400 piculs. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions the estimate for this year is 250 piculs. The price realised for the 317.48 piculs sold was only 19 guilders per picul compared with 25.44 guilders. The export and import of coffee into Holland was entirely stopped, so that for a long period Robusta coffee was almost unsaleable. The rubber crop harvested was 732,000 lbs. against 715,646 lbs. last year. The estimate for this year is the same as last year, namely, 900,000 lbs. The reason for the shortage was due to heavy wintering in June, July and August, very dry weather as you will see from the records in the report, the resting of 100,000 trees during wintering, the loss by the scarcity of tappers due to sickness in October, November and December and further owing to the low price of rubber it did not pay to manufacture and ship some of the lower grades. The yield per tree was 2.91 lbs. against 2.85 last year; the yield per acre, however, was lower, owing to the resting of the poorest producing trees during wintering. The f.o.b. cost of production was 9.89 pence compared with 11.48 pence last year, a very satisfactory reduction when you consider the increased price of all estate supplies and more particularly as all general expenditure, including the upkeep of the non-producing area, the cost of the estate main road, upkeep of machinery and buildings were charged to revenue. The total quantity of rubber sold was 771,831 lbs. The price realised for last year's crop unsold at end of 1917 was 88.03 guilder cents net at port of shipment, being less by 5,208.96 guilders than was estimated in last year's account. Of this year's crop 589,523 lbs. were sold which realised only 64.21 guilder cents net at port of shipment compared with 1.33 guilders last year. The year's unsold crop has been taken at book cost, the sale of which should show a profit in 1919 accounts. We experienced great difficulty in disposing of our rubber, owing to the lack of tonnage and the restriction of exports both to Great Britain and America. Fortunately we were able to ship to Singapore but the prices realised were very poor.

"Another factor against us has been the poor exchange between Singapore and Java and London and Java, this I am glad to say, is gradually righting itself. The supply of tonnage has also greatly improved making the prospects for this year considerably brighter. As yet no forward sales have been made. Now turning to the accounts of the Dutch company. The working account for the year shows a profit of 84,012.86 guilders. As I mentioned before all expenditure other than assets has been charged to this account and I trust I have fully explained the various causes that have contributed to such a poor year's working. After providing for 15,000 guilders for income tax, and crediting the Shanghai company with 37,651.41 guilders for agency fees and commission on sales the profit and loss account shows a profit of 33,835.90 guilders to which must be added the balance from last year 119,491.07 guilders less exchange written off 49,612.58 guilders, there remains available 103,714.39 guilders which profit the directors have carried forward.

"No depreciation has been allowed for this year as the buildings, machinery, etc., stand on the books at a nominal value. The amount carried forward is represented by liquid assets. After allowing for the profit on the balance of the 1918 crop of rubber. The Dutch Government have increased the income tax from 3 percent to 4 percent on the profits of the company. The overprofit tax has also been increased from 6 percent to 8 percent. This tax of 8 percent is payable on any profits distributed in dividends, after allowing 5 percent on the paid up capital of the company.

"I will now deal with the accounts of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited. The net profit for the year is Tls. 6,635.30 which together with the balance of Tls. 19,182.23 brought forward from last year leaves Tls. 25,817.53 to be dealt with. This amount which is represented by liquid assets the directors recommend should be carried forward to next year's account. The expenditure of Tls. 42.86 was a contributon, in response to an appeal by the Rubber Growers' Association to the widow of Mr. Manders, a gentleman who had done a great deal for the plantation industry. The balance sheet calls for little comment. The share capital remains the same and by utilising an amount credited by the Dutch company for exchange the shares of the Dutch company now stand at the same figure as the capital of the English company. Sundry debtors is for money in transit for rubber sold.

"In conclusion I would like to express the board's appreciation of the work of the estate manager, the agents in Sourabaya and our secretaries and general managers in Shanghai. The year under review has been quite the most difficult in the history of the plantation industry and it is a matter for congratulation that we have not only weathered these adverse conditions but that the estates have been maintained and the conditions improved. Mr. Truman, who recently visited the estate, was, I am glad to say, able to give the directors a satisfactory report on the improved appearance of the estate.

"If any shareholder wishes to obtain any further information I shall do my best to answer his questions."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, as presented be passed.—Proposed by Mr. Kadoorie.

That Mr. G. Grayrigge be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Hardoon, seconded by Mr. Chun Nea-ching.

That Messrs. Mortimer, Reid and Slee be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. Chun Nea-ching, seconded by Mr. Grayrigge.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows:

Piece Goods

The market continues dull all round, with only an unimportant demand from some of our minor dependencies. Values are inclined to give way slightly and buyers seem to be somewhat nervous regarding the future course of prices but no material decline is likely to take place while stocks remain at their present low ebb.

The present dullness is only to be expected after the comparatively active trade of the past two months, more especially now that the season when agricultural work begins is close at hand. As far as the future outlook for trade is concerned it is discouraging to note from the columns of the press that the Peace Conference sitting at Shanghai is reported to have made no practical headway so far, and has in fact now reached a deadlock altogether.

The Manchester market appears to have reached a steady basis all round, with shipment available in May for greys, June-July for whites, and slightly later for dyed goods.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Our market has ruled quiet and little business has been transacted beyond a few sales for the river ports. No material change in auction values.

8¼ lbs.—Sales have been brought to our notice in Eight Green Horses at Tls. 5.75, Gold Globe at Tls. 5.50, Gold Elephant at Tls. 5.45, Two Horses at Tls. 5.25 and Two Bells at Tls. 5.00.

9-11 lbs.—Business has been reported in 10 lbs. in Blue Stamp at Tls. 7.50 and Man and Lion at Tls. 6.90.

White Shirtings.—There has been a quiet feeling in our private market but in the absence of large stocks prices at the auctions have been well maintained and in some cases show a slight advance on last week.

Details of sales are as follows:

Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Gold Nine Tai at Tls. 11.90, Nine Gold Horses at Tls. 11.00, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 10.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.50, Two Dragons No. 600 at Tls. 10.50, Two Dragons No. 500 at Tls. 10.20, Monkey at Tls. 10.00, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.90, Two Dragons No. 400 at Tls. 9.80, Good Luck at Tls. 9.45, Flower Chop at Tls. 8.75 and Dragon and Phoenix at Tls. 8.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market has continued dull and values at the auctions were easier, Fast blacks depreciating one to two mace per piece.

Cotton.—Price for the local staple continue on the easy side with a further decline on last week's quotations. Rates today are quoted as follows: Tungchow Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 27.50, Steam Ginned Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.50, Tai Chong Tls. 27.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 26.50 to Tls. 26.00, Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 26.00. Hankow Cotton also weaker being quoted at Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 24.00 and Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 28.00.

Reuters telegram dated March 25 quotes Good Middling Texas at 16.35d., Egyptian Sakellaridis at 27.09. and G. M. Bengal at 12.75d, while a telegram dated March 24 quotes Good Middling Texas Spot 16.70d, April 15.99d, and May 14.42d.

Local Yarn.—We have a blank week to record, no sales having come to our notice. The general tendency being in favor of buyers.

Indian Yarn.—No sales have been brought to our notice.

Japanese Yarn.—We have only one transaction to record in No. 20's.—200 bales Man and Fish at Tls. 186.00.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 28.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	78	5	0
American Electroytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	83	10	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. net	27	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	15	0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)		12½	
Standard Tin (cash)	236	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	39	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	234	10	0

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 29.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 49⅝d. quiet.

Previous quotations, London, April 28:

Bar Silver Spot, 50d. steady.

London, April 26:

Bar Silver Spot, 49⅛d. steady.

This TRADE MARK
The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical
The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World
Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., Sole Agents for China.

中國精益眼鏡公司
Refracting and Manufacturing
Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P.352 Nanking Road

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING Coke Coal
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE
Carry a Gold Dollar Account WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road

CARPETS
Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.
HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsah	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.39	19.38
Kashi	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Singkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq. Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Starr.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co,
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
D. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Mukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,115,579.54

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
343 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, Shanghai Office

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

LIMITED.
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
Banking by Mail.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.
Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

B

Flag Agents

	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
	Br.	C.P.O.S.
	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
	Jap.	O. S. K.
	Br.	R. D. & Co.
	Br.	B. & S.
Fiji	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
	Jap.	O. S. K.
	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Paidia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
	Jap.	T. K. K.
	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	Br.	C.P.O.S.
	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Londo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Branch	Jap.	T. K. K.
Alexand	Br.	R. D. & Co.

p. N. Y. K.
Gouvernor N. Y. K.
N. Y. K.
M.M. Cie
R.V.F.
N. Y. K.
London: Mart N. Y. K.
N. Y. K.
Brussels: Soc N. Y. K.
gique. M. Cie
Antwerp: Banque M. Cie
Paris: Banque de ____
Societe Anony
Lyons and Marse
National d'Esco
New York: National Co.
New York.

Interest allowed on C counts Taels and fixed de cording to arrangements.

Every description of bank exchange business transacted.

glo-French Land ..
M. DEMna Land .....
Manager for ghai Land .....
aiwei Land .....
hai Hotels Ltd.
Realty (ord.)
Realty (pref.)

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Monday, April 7, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.92	29.93
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.12	—0.15
Variation for 12 hrs. .	—0.07	—0.07
Wind—Direction	SSE	S
Wind—Miles per hour	14.3	12.4
Temperature (aFhr.) .	56°3	70°2
Humidtly	80	52
Nebulosity (0-10)	1	3
Rainfall, inches	—	—

6.—Fine and warm weather, with dead calms or very light variable breezes in China. The pressures keep steadily very loose to the average with a very loose gradient in the Central districts.

7.—Very fine, warm, dry weather. Barometer reading somewhat below the average.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Supposed Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700 S.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton ...	$900
Yangtsze	$247½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S. ½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$173 S.
Hongkong Fire	$355 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$180
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	160/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 25
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 25½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ S.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160½ Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 132½
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 87 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$120 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
glo-French Land ..	Tls. 75½ B.
M. DEMna Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
aiwei Land	Tls. 3
hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ B.
Realty (ord.)	Tls. 69
Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Mills	
.....	Tls. 225 B.
F.....	Tls. 97
ow	Tls. 160 B.
Gr.....	Tls. 73 B.
Lern	Tls. 176
Man.....	Tls. 23½ B.
Mons....	Tls. 10½ B.
Lichee	Tls. 90
Melons	Tls. 25
Oranges	$120 Sa.
Peaches	88 S.
Pears	Tls. 22½ CNI
Persimmons	Tls. 5
Peeboes	ss. 105 B.
Plums	
Pumeloes	
Pineapples	
Strawberries per	
Walnuts "	
Vegetables	
Artichokes per lb.	
Asparagus per doz.	
Broad Beans per lb.	4
Beetroot per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots per lb.	10-12
Cabbage each	10-15
Carrots per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower each	10-15
Celery per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant per lb.	6-8
French Beans "	14-16
Green Corn each	none
Leeks per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms per lb.	40-50
Onions "	12-16
Parsnips per bunch	3-4
Peas per lb.	2-10
Potatoes per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes per bunch	1-2
Spinach per lb.	3-3
Tomatoes "	14-16
Turnips per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour	
Flour American per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian "	$4.60
Flour Shanghai "	$2.10
Rice per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk	
Foreign dairies per bottle	20
Chinese dairies "	17
Fodder	
Barley per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran "	$2.10
Fuel	
House Coal per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry	
Per 100 articles	$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
4/8½=Tls. 4.25
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $5.84
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 110½=Tls. 90.70
@ 72.7=Mex. $124.76
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 272
Copper Cash ..... per tael .1887
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.65
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.58

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T.	4/8½
London ..... Demand	4/8⅛
India ..... T.T.	312½
Paris ..... T.T.	649
Paris ..... Demand	652
New York ..... T.T.	109½
New York ..... Demand	109⅛
Hongkong ..... T.T.	68⅛
Japan ..... T.T.	46⅛
Batavia ..... T.T.	270½
Singapore ..... T.T.	49⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand	4/9½
London ... 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/10½
London ... 4 m/s. Docy.	4/10⅛
London ... 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/11
London ... 6 m/s. Docy.	4/11½
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	682
New York ... o/d. Docy.	111½
New York 4 m/s. Docy.	115½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,925	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $7.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls.	3.76	@ 4/9½		£1
,,	1	@ 645	Francs	7.19
,,	0.82	@ 109½	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 46	Yen	2.42
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	3.99
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $690.00
Langkats Tls. 22.00 June C. N. I.
New Engineering Tls. 23.25
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 10.90 June
Shanghai Malay (Pref.) Tls. 8.00

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 25.00 June

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March.
Alma	30,000	24,500
Amherst	3,773	3,652
Anglo-Dutch	79,000	81,500
Anglo-Java	189,000	233,000
Ayer Tawah	26,625	26,861
Batu Anam	23,776	22,000
Bukit Toh Alang	13,500	11,955
Bute	15,800	15,000
Chempedak	8,000	8,000
Chemor	19,070	16,564
Cheng	13,595	17,145
Consolidated	51,336	52,513
Dominion	42,750	39,409
Gula Kalumpong	125,000	110,000
Java Consolidated	75,000	85,000
Kamunting	20,491	17,898
Kapala	11,143	11,077
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,830	8,360
Kota Bahroe	31,968	31,428
Kroewoek	53,000	59,000
Langkat	67,543	55,662
Padang	20,000	23,800
Permata	5,527	—
Pengkalan	12,089	13,666
Repah	14,000	16,000
Samagaga	17,450	13,000
Semambu	13,357	16,562
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	24,813	26,000
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,050	13,160
Shanghai-Seremban	8,180	8,400
Shanghai-Pahang	13,899	15,670
Shanghai-Sumatra	64,800	59,070
Shanghai-Klebang	13,107	11,358
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	6,443	7,229
Sungei Duri	24,660	19,712
Taiping	10,561	—
Tanah Merah	24,200	28,500
Tebong	60,000	73,000
Ulobri	4,736	—
Ziangbe	70,000	82,000

GULA KALUMPONG ESTATES

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received the following telegraphic summary of the report of the working of the Company for 1918:

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss account ...£55,085.15.3
Placed to Reserve Fund.. 10,000.00.0
Carried Forward 21,509.07.2
Dividend .....2/- per share
Income Tax .....5/9 per £.
Average price realised for Rubber sold (896,880 lbs.) 2/1⅛
Balance taken into account (116,320 lbs.) at .....1/3 per lb. London Terms
All in cost 1/3
Estimates for 1919
Rubber .....1,450,000 lbs.
Cocoanuts .....4,600,000 nuts.
Forward sales of rubber 180 tons to London at 2/4
110 tons to Singapore at 1/8¾
Annual Meeting 8th April.

Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Meeting

The ninth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., was held yesterday in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, 13 Nanking Road. Mr. G. Grayrigge presided and there were present Messrs. S. A. Hardoon, E. S. Kadoorie and R. N. Truman, directors, and shareholders representing 96,152 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, it is with regret that the accounts, which with your permission I will take as read, do not make a better showing but the conditions in 1918 were the worst the rubber industry has experienced. Besides low prices for our products, we have had unfavorable exchange, not only from guilders into taels but Singapore dollars and sterling into guilders. It has been most difficult to obtain shipping and health and weather have been unsatisfactory, all of which have mitigated against a successful financial year. However, I am glad to say, the estate is in a much better condition than last year. The planted area, viz., 3,149 acres, remains the same. All surface timber and coffee bushes have now been removed. The manager expects by the end of the year to have the estate entirely free of alang alang. Thinning out has been continued, over 35,000 trees being cut out, the treatment for Black Thread has been effective and disease generally has given no cause for anxiety. Labor has been sufficient but during the last 3 months of the year was disorganised owing to the very severe epidemic of influenza which visited the estate, resulting in a death rate of over 8 percent of the resident labor force; health otherwise has been normal. The main road has been completed and though costing more than was expected, should prove a great convenience to the estate and should result in cheaper transportation charges, both for the transport of our products and estate supplies. The question of the purchase of a motor lorry is now under consideration. A sum of 15,687.26 guilders was spent on buildings, details of which are set out in the report. Further coolie houses will be required this year. The new motor for driving the heavy creping machines arrived late in the year and is now in course of erection. The heavy machines ordered from England in 1916 have not yet arrived and it was found necessary to buy locally some small machines for treating the inferior grades. As you are aware we have only 65 Bouws equal to 113.75 acres in coffee interplanted with rubber; this area produced 404 piculs against an estimate of 400 piculs. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions the estimate for this year is 250 piculs. The price realised for the 317.48 piculs sold was only 19 guilders per picul compared with 25.44 guilders. The export and import of coffee into Holland was entirely stopped, so that for a long period Robusta coffee was almost unsaleable. The rubber crop harvested was 732,000 lbs. against 715,646 lbs. last year. The estimate for this year is the same as last year, namely, 900,000 lbs. The reason for the shortage was due to heavy wintering in June, July and August, very dry weather as you will see from the records in the report, the resting of 100,000 trees during wintering, the loss by the scarcity of tappers due to sickness in October, November and December and further owing to the low price of rubber it did not pay to manufacture and ship some of the lower grades. The yield per tree was 2.91 lbs. against 2.85 last year; the yield per acre, however, was lower, owing to the resting of the poorest producing trees during wintering. The f.o.b. cost of production was 9.89 pence compared with 11.48 pence last year, a very satisfactory reduction when you consider the increased price of all estate supplies and more particularly as all general expenditure, including the upkeep of the non-producing area, the cost of the estate main road, upkeep of machinery and buildings were charged to revenue. The total quantity of rubber sold was 771,831 lbs. The price realised for last year's crop unsold at end of 1917 was 88.03 guilder cents net at port of shipment, being less by 5,208.96 guilders than was estimated in last year's account. Of this year's crop 589,523 lbs. were sold which realised only 64.21 guilder cents net at port of shipment compared with 1.33 guilders last year. The year's unsold crop has been taken at book cost, the sale of which should show a profit in 1919 accounts. We experienced great difficulty in disposing of our rubber, owing to the lack of tonnage and the restriction of exports both to Great Britain and America. Fortunately we were able to ship to Singapore but the prices realised were very poor.

"Another factor against us has been the poor exchange between Singapore and Java and London and Java, this I am glad to say, is gradually righting itself. The supply of tonnage has also greatly improved making the prospects for this year considerably brighter. As yet no forward sales have been made. Now turning to the accounts of the Dutch company. The working account for the year shows a profit of 84,012.86 guilders. As I mentioned before all expenditure other than assets has been charged to this account and I trust I have fully explained the various causes that have contributed to such a poor year's working. After providing for 15,000 guilders for income tax, and crediting the Shanghai company with 37,651.41 guilders for agency fees and commission on sales the profit and loss account shows a profit of 33,835.90 guilders to which must be added the balance from last year 119,491.07 guilders less exchange written off 49,612.58 guilders, there remains available 103,714.39 guilders which profit the directors have carried forward.

"No depreciation has been allowed for this year as the buildings, machinery, etc., stand on the books at a nominal value. The amount carried forward is represented by liquid assets. After allowing for the profit on the balance of the 1918 crop of rubber. The Dutch Government have increased the income tax from 3 percent to 4 percent on the profits of the company. The overprofit tax has also been increased from 6 percent to 8 percent. This tax of 8 percent is payable on any profits distributed in dividends, after allowing 5 percent on the paid up capital of the company.

"I will now deal with the accounts of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited. The net profit for the year is Tls. 6,635.30 which together with the balance of Tls. 19,182.23 brought forward from last year leaves Tls. 25,817.53 to be dealt with. This amount which is represented by liquid assets the directors recommend should be carried forward to next year's account. The expenditure of Tls. 42.86 was a contributon, in response to an appeal by the Rubber Growers' Association to the widow of Mr. Manders, a gentleman who had done a great deal for the plantation industry. The balance sheet calls for little comment. The share capital remains the same and by utilising an amount credited by the Dutch company for exchange the shares of the Dutch company now stand at the same figure as the capital of the English company. Sundry debtors is for money in transit for rubber sold.

"In conclusion I would like to express the board's appreciation of the work of the estate manager, the agents in Sourabaya and our secretaries and general managers in Shanghai. The year under review has been quite the most difficult in the history of the plantation industry and it is a matter for congratulation that we have not only weathered these adverse conditions but that the estates have been maintained and the conditions improved. Mr. Truman, who recently visited the estate, was, I am glad to say, able to give the directors a satisfactory report on the improved appearance of the estate.

"If any shareholder wishes to obtain any further information I shall do my best to answer his questions."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, as presented be passed.—Proposed by Mr. Kadoorie.

That Mr. G. Grayrigge be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Hardoon, seconded by Mr. Chun Nea-ching.

That Messrs. Mortimer, Reid and Slee be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. Chun Nea-ching, seconded by Mr. Grayrigge.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows:

Piece Goods

The market continues dull all round, with only an unimportant demand from some of our minor dependencies. Values are inclined to give way slightly and buyers seem to be somewhat nervous regarding the future course of prices but no material decline is likely to take place while stocks remain at their present low ebb.

The present dullness is only to be expected after the comparatively active trade of the past two months, more especially now that the season when agricultural work begins is close at hand. As far as the future outlook for trade is concerned it is discouraging to note from the columns of the press that the Peace Conference sitting at Shanghai is reported to have made no practical headway so far, and has in fact now reached a deadlock altogether.

The Manchester market appears to have reached a steady basis all round, with shipment available in May for greys, June-July for whites, and slightly later for dyed goods.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Our market has ruled quiet and little business has been transacted beyond a few sales for the river ports. No material change in auction values.

8¼ lbs.—Sales have been brought to our notice in Eight Green Horses at Tls. 5.75, Gold Globe at Tls. 5.50, Gold Elephant at Tls. 5.45, Two Horses at Tls. 5.25 and Two Bells at Tls. 5.00.

9-11 lbs.—Business has been reported in 10 lbs. in Blue Stamp at Tls. 7.50 and Man and Lion at Tls. 6.90.

White Shirtings.—There has been a quiet feeling in our private market but in the absence of large stocks prices at the auctions have been well maintained and in some cases show a slight advance on last week.

Details of sales are as follows:

Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Gold Nine Tai at Tls. 11.00, Nine Gold Horses at Tls. 11.00, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 10.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.50, Two Dragons No. 600 at Tls. 10.50, Two Dragons No. 500 at Tls. 10.20, Monkey at Tls. 10.00, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.90, Two Dragons No. 400 at Tls. 9.80, Good Luck at Tls. 9.45, Flower Chop at Tls. 8.75 and Dragon and Phoenix at Tls. 8.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market has continued dull and values at the auctions were easier. Fast blacks depreciating one to two mace per piece.

Cotton.—Price for the local staple continue on the easy side with a further decline on last week's quotations. Rates today are quoted as follows: Tungchow Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 27.50, Steam Ginned Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.50, Tai Chong Tls. 27.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 26.50 to Tls. 26.00, Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 26.00. Hankow Cotton also weaker being quoted at Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 24.00 and Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 28.00.

Reuters telegram dated March 25 quotes Good Middling Texas at 16.35d., Egyptian Sakellaridis at 27.09, and G. M. Bengal at 12.75d. while a telegram dated March 24 quotes Good Middling Texas Spot 16.70d, April 15.99d, and May 14.42d.

Local Yarn.—We have a blank week to record, no sales having come to our notice. The general tendency being in favor of buyers.

Indian Yarn.—No sales have been brought to our notice.

Japanese Yarn.—We have only one transaction to record in No. 20's—200 bales Man and Fish at Tls. 186.00.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 28.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	78	5	0
American Electroytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	83	10	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. net	27	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	15	0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)	12	½	
Standard Tin (cash)	236	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	39	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	234	10	0

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 29.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 49⅝d. quiet.

Previous quotations, London, April 28:

Bar Silver Spot, 50d. steady.

London, April 26:

Bar Silver Spot, 49⅝d. steady.

This TRADE MARK
The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical
The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World
Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.-Sole Agents for China.

中國精密眼鏡公司
Refracting and Manufacturing
Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P.352 Nanking Road

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE
Carry a Gold Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road

CARPETS
Come and see us before buying elsewherp. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.
HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING Coke Coal
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kaskai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kasking ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.50	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.36	19.36
Kaskai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*19.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*19.40*	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.30	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.39	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.46	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Bantambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co,
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
D. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 滙 業 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8,441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
Y. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, Shanghai Office

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

LIMITED.
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Fine and warm weather, with dead calms or very light variable breezes in China. The pressures keep steadily very loose to the average with a very loose gradient in the Central districts.

7.—Very fine, warm, dry weather. Barometer reading somewhat below the average.

Monday, April 7, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.92	29.93
Variation for 24 hrs. .	−0.12	−0.15
Variation for 12 hrs. .	−0.07	−0.07
Wind—Direction	SSE	S
Wind—Miles per hour	14.3	12.4
Temperature (aFhr.) .	56°3	70°2
Humidtiy	80	52
Nebulosity (0-10)	1	3
Rainfall, inches	—	—

B

Fil
Paid
Londo
Branch
Alexan
Gouvernor
London: Mart
Brussels: Soci
gique.
Antwerp: Banque
Paris: Banque de
Societe Anony
Lyons and Marse
National d'Esco
New York: Nationa
New York.

Interest allowed on C
counts Taels and fixed de
cording to arrangements.

Every description of bank
exchange business transacted.

M. DEM.
Manager for C

Gr		
Len		
Man		
Mong		
Lichee		
Melons		
Oranges		
Peaches		
Pears		
Persimmons		
Peeboes		
Plums		
Pumeloes		
Pineapples		
Strawberries	per	
Walnuts	"	
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	
Asparagus	per doz.	
Broad Beans	per lb.	
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-8
French Beans	"	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	"	12-16
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	14-16
Turnips	per bunch	3-4
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	"	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahkuei**, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on **Friday, April 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU. & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices m st accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

		arr.	leave
*ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,		April
ALTAI MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami,		June

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
ARABIA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Apr. 13	Apr. 14
MANILA MARU	(20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 16	Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane,	Apr. 8	Apr. 9

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki,	Apr. 13

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU.	(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukimi,	Apr. 6	Apr. 9

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235
Tel. Nos. East 203 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Nanking	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Nanking	..	..	a15.00	..	..	14.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	China	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Choysang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	..	c16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Chinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, April 10.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada. USA & Europe, via Canada	Monteagle	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, April 11.							
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

*Ordinary letters will be closed at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. registered articles and money orders at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post at noon on Friday, April 4.

A Money orders and parcel posts until 1 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Parcels 3:30 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	It. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	Br. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
7 P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 26		Goat	Br. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 29		New Orleans	Am. Cruiser

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	April 28	S.S. Colusa	May 1

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU ..... April 19, 1919

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... May 8, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... May 24, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N.ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "NANKING" ..... APRIL 8th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 25th
*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Marryat, Mr. G. H Bartlett, Miss Acheson and Maid.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rose, Mr. Classer.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Messrs. C. H. Tricker, J. Dinsmare, Dr .Warren.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin and ports: Messrs. McCullum, Moreling.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. Rulley, Ross.

Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo from River ports Dr. and Mrs. Aird, Messrs. Sher.y, Zanos, Pinnos, Brakis, Posnyakoff, Tsonnias, Goutsan, Karenblit.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from River ports: Messrs. C. Campbell, Willie, Genge Brank.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. Holme, Messrs. Borff, Ross, Galton.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Besson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Momber, Mrs. E. F. Bateman, Miss C. Reynick, Messrs. H. Rankin, R. Johansen, C. C. Zau, F. Dixon, R. Groves.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Sakural, Mr. and Mrs. Shibahara, Mr. and Mrs. Zulinclark, Messrs. S. Takenouchi, R. Kobayashi, D. Tachikawa, T. Ito, S. Hayashi, D. Fukuda, Y. Go, S. Lora, S. Bouer, J. F. Bart, P. I. Sherwood, R. T. Yuang.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru from Hongkong: Mrs. H. Y. Collis, Misses E. Terry, J. McKenzie, Messrs. H. O. Elliott, C. F. Robins, T. Hunter, C. G. Collis, T. Bertenshaw, K. Cumming, I. Kawamo.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Stanley Dollar ..... Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru ..... Mar. 8
Venezuela ..... Apr. 3
For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 6
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Mar. 31
For Vancouver
Empress of Russia ..... Mar. 15
Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 22
Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 31
For New York Via Panama
Bloemfontein ..... Mar. 9
Bolton Castle ..... Mar. 21
For London, etc.
Celebes Maru ..... Mar. 8
Hyson ..... Mar. 7
Glenlffer ..... Mar. 8
Hector ..... Mar. 12
Novara ..... Mar. 13
Atreus ..... Mar. 13
Nore ..... Mar. 13
Bendoran ..... Mar. 16
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 17
Pyrrhus ..... Mar. 19
Alpe Maru ..... Mar. 28
Kamo Maru ..... Mar. 31
Elpenor ..... Apr. 3
For Liverpool
Hector ..... Mar. 12
Orestes ..... Mar. 28
Antilochus ..... Apr. 3
Agripenor ..... Apr. 6
For Antwerp
Tsuruga Maru ..... Mar. 22
For Marseilles
Andre Lebon ..... Apr. 6
For Bombay
Lilwara ..... Mar. 11

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, April 9**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Kukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, April 9**, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Wednesday, April 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. S. Kusakari will be despatched from the China Merchant Central Wharf on **Friday, April 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, April 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	April 14
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Inatsu,	April 28

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irizawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	April 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 18
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 26

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	4,000	Capt. H. Mojiri,	April 9
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	April 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	April 16
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 19

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	April 8

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	24.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:	:	220		:				8.
6.00	22.28	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.50	24.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	5.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.49		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Liaching	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.35	4.50	—	arr.	Huchowfu	dep.	23.35	19.20	6.30
9.	:	:	420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Huchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.58	14.55	16.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Suchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.17
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line					Liacheng-Tsoohsang Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Liacheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsinangchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsaohsang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS ACTED ON IN AMERICA

Resolution Passed By Governors And Mayors Advises Barring Dangerous Foreigners

Tokio, March 4.—The United States Department of Labor has published a resolution passed by the Industrial Reconstruction Conference held by Governors of States and Mayors of Cities during the temporary stay of President Wilson in Washington, states an official cable received by the Finance Minister here yesterday. It includes many important points.

The resolution starts with the approval of the policy of the Department of Labor excluding foreigners dangerous to the present system of Government in the United States and requests the Government to retain the control of the railways for a period of 21 months after the signing of the peace treaty. For the purpose of facilitating commerce, the Government is also requested to take the initiative in the improvement and extension of the railways.

The authorities are asked to avoid the arbitrary and drastic fixing of prices. They are also requested to publish equitable prices but leave the rest for public opinion to decide. The freight rates on building materials as adopted at present are too high and affect public works. Their speedy revision is asked for.

Regarding wages it is resolved by an unanimous vote that the standard of wages and the standard of living among laborers should not be lowered.

The conservation of natural resources is regarded as urgently necessary in war time and is also urgently necessary in peace. The Government is requested to maintain its investigations into natural resources. The natural resources which are held by speculative people in various States must be controlled by the Government so as to secure their useful and effective exploitation.

The published resolution goes on to state that all men present were agreed to dispose of labor troubles, when they occur in the future, with a more perfect understanding of their fundamental circumstances. They also agreed to regard the recent labor troubles as no simple labor disputes but disputes occasioned by the new political conditions.

Regarding the depression in industrial circles the resolution goes on to state that the impression has prevailed among people that the cost of raw materials and labor will decline within a comparatively short period of time and every one has put off new enterprises pending the decline of price levels. This is the main cause for the present depressed condition. However, that the high price levels will be maintained permanently without any serious relapse is believed by leading bankers and economic scholars. Agreeing to this view of things, the Governors of States and the Mayors of Cities are opposed to the prevailing opinion that all public works should be deferred until price levels are lower.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiahsyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changsha left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, conveying silk, mail and general cargo for Europe, is expected to leave Shanghai for Bombay next Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor left Shanghai for Liverpool via Amsterdam and ports on Sunday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Shanghai for Marseilles and ports last Sunday.

The B.A.T. s.s. Justin, with mails from the States, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore is due to leave Yokohama for Kobe, Moji and Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 15. The Nellore sails for London and ports on April 17.

The C.M. s.s. China, with mails from the States, left Yokohama last Friday morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning. The China leaves for Hongkong direct tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday and is due at Woosung at daylight today. The tender with inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about eleven o'clock. The Nanking leaves for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening and the tender Alexandra with mails and passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru, from London, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for Kobe today.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Holme, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Rubenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrop, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsuura, Mrs. F. C. Jordan, Miss D. and Master Jack Curle, Mrs. Seo, Mrs. Ogura, Miss G. E. Kunkina, Mrs. B. Mingis, Messrs. C. W. Dung, T. Hanaoka, Shidei, S. S. Fang, C. S. Li, F. Furuta, M. Fuha, G. Nakamura, H.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Friday, April 11, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Saturday, April 12, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22 —		Siasia	Am.	
Oct. 26 —		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2 —	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 7 —		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17 —		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 14 —		Eleperance	Am.	
Jan. 16 —		Tanno Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 26 —		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 28 —	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30 —		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 12 —	Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13 —		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16 —		Bansei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 16 —		Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 19 —	Vladivostok	Oleg	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard	Br.	D. & Co.
Mar. 22 —		Elvira Stolt	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
Mar. 23 —	Hongkong	Hwahting	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 27 —		Wanli	Chi.	
Mar. 29 —	New York via H'kong	C. of Bristol	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 29 —		Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 31 —	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Apr. 1 —	New York, etc.	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 1 —	Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1 —	Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 4 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 4 —	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
Apr. 5 —	Liverpool, ports	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5 —	Hongkong	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5 —	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 5 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 5 —	Japan	Kamiyoshi Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Apr. 5 —	Japan	Otaru Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 5 —		W. F. Burrows		
Apr. 5 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 5 —	River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 5 —	London, ports	Aki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 5 —	Tientsin, ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Swatow	Loksang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Patroot	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr. 6 —	Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Japan	Fuku Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 6 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 6 —	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 6 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6 —		Sylvan Arrow	Am.	Socony.
Apr. 7 —	Vladivostok	Tungsu	Rus.	H. & Co.
Apr. 7 —	Tsingtao	Koun Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 7 —		Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7 —	Seattle, etc.	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 7 —	Japan	Tamagawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 7 —	Japan	Fukutsei Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 7 —	Japan	Shokiku Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 7 —	Ningpo	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Apr. 7 —	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 7 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 8	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 12	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am. B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 14	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. 15	—	New York via Panama	Eurymedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 8	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 8	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 9	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 10	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Apr. 11	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 16	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 10	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	Bassano	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 16	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 17	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Telamon	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr. 24	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	D.L.	Swatow	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 8	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	—	Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 19	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	D.L.	Weihaiwei & Tientsin	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 11	D.L.	Newchwang	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 12	9.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiamyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 6 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Tehhsing	Br. H.O.S.S. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Swatow	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Patroot	Br. K.M.A.
Apr. 6 —	Hongkong	Singan	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Japan	Fuku Maru	Jap.
Apr. 6 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 6 —	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Dalny	Keelung Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 6 —		Sylvan Arrow	Am. Socony.
Apr. 7 —	Vladivostok	Tungsu	Rus. H. & Co.
Apr. 7 —	Tsingtao	Koun Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Apr. 7 —		Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 7 —	Seattle, etc.	Justin	Am.
Apr. 7 —	Japan	Tamagawa Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr. 7 —	Japan	Fuktsei Maru	Jap.
Apr. 7 —	Japan	Shokiku Maru	Jap.
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 7 —	Ningpo	Meifoo	Am. Socony
Apr. 7 —	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 7 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br. B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 6 —	Wakamatsu	Nissho Maru	Jap. F. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	Tsingtao	Kwanse	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Nanking and Hankow	Tsangtah	Chi. I.&E.L. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Foochow	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Hongkong and Canton	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Hongkong and Canton	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Chefoo & Newchwang	Talshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Cruise	Yakuno	Jap.
Apr. 6 —	Liverpool, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6 —	Marseilles, etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Apr. 6 —	Kobe	Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 6 —	Wuhu	Chichibu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr. 6 —	Cruise	Chuentao	Chi. Customs
Apr. 6 —	Newchwang	Lara	Dut. A.P. Co.
Apr. 7 —	Hankow	Matsura Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Apr. 7 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Apr. 7 —	River ports	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 7 —	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor. K.M.A.
Apr. 7 —	Hankow	Kise Maru	Jap. Suzuki & Co
Apr. 7 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 7 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Buyers' Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700 S.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton ...	$900
Yangtsze	$247½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S. 1/
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$173 S.
Hongkong Fire	$355 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ....)	$160
Indo-China Pref. ...)	
"Shell"	160/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ S.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Taub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160½ Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 132½
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 87 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$120 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 75½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 225 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 160 B.
Oriental	Tls. 73 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 23½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 10½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$120 Sa.
Green Island	$8 S.
Langkats	Tls. 22½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tlss. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121½
Llewellyn	$130
Lane, Crawford	$98 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.15 B.
Weeks	$121½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tlss. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½
Bute	Tls. 0.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15 B.
Ulob

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, March 28.—Today's rates were:

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies ..... 27.09d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 12.75d.
Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1⅛ inch staple ..... 16.85d.
Plantation Rubber, April to June ..... 2/0½ Sellers
Hornsby's 8½ lb. Shirtings 23/6
Calvert's 10 lb. Shirtings 31/0
Taylor's 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 28.—Today's rates were:

Consols, 2½% for account 55⅝
French Rentes 3% for account ..... Frs. 63
Cheques on London at Paris ..... Frs. 27.70
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York ...G.$4.80
Japanese 4% Bonds ..... Y. 86
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-55 ..... Rs. 51⅛
Bar Silver ..... 50d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3⅛%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/2⅛
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £101/10/0
Shells (ord.) £8/5/0
Indos (Pref.) £4/12/6
Indos (Def.) £35/10/0

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight, April 8th
at 9 p.m.
SECOND AND LAST
Symphony Concert
BY
MIROVITCH
PIASTRO, PACI
and
Full Orchestra
Conducted by Mr. Paci

PROGRAMME

I.—MOZART—Serenade for Strings only
Conducted by **M. PACI.**
II.—BEETHOVEN—Romance
MOZART—Menuetto
VENIAVSKY—Polonaise
M. PIASTRO
III.—BEETHOVEN—Piano Concerto No. 5, with Orchestra
M. PACI
IV.—CHOPIN—Sonata B flat minor (with Funeral March)
(Mr. **MIROVITCH** will play this piece on a Steinway Grand Piano.)
V.—RACHMANINOFF—Fantasie for two pianos
MIROVITCH—PACI

Booking at Moutrie's
PRICES:
Boxes, $15.00, Stalls and Dress Circle $3.00
Direction: A. STROK.

SEE AT THE
Victoria Theatre
on
April 8th, 9th and 10th
Marguerite Clark
in
"THE SEVEN SISTERS"
A Famous New York Success
A Paramount Picture

Commencing Friday, April 11th
"The Seven Deadly Sins"

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS
FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.
Tonight ! — Tonight !

Tuesday, April 8th	The Rage of London "TWIN BEDS"
Wednesday, April 9th	The Comedy Drama "THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
Thursday, April 10th	The old Favorite "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Friday, April 11th	The Successful "Crook"—Drama "KICK IN"
Saturday and Monday, April 12th and 14th	The Carnival of Laughter "MARY'S ANKLE"
Tuesday and Wednesday, April 15th and 16th	For the first time in Shanghai "COMMON CLAY"

Prices: $3, $2, and $1. Booking at Moutrie & Co.
Saturday, April 12, Matinee at 3 p.m.
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
Usual Prices Children Half-Prices
21950

APOLLO THEATRE, Tuesday, APRIL 8th & 9th

"WAIFS" "WAIFS"
A Pathe Production with
GLADYS HULETTE AND CREIGHTON HALE
A
CHARMING ROMANTIC COMEDY DRAMA.
Everyone knows those two clever young artistes, and their work in this film will appeal to all lovers of a good picture.
An entertaining story with a surprising denouement.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
"FATTY AND THE BROADWAY STARS"
"FATTY AND THE BROADWAY STARS"
You will see in this picture Fatty with the biggest bunch of film comedians ever grouped in one picture. And the fun—Gee, it's just great.
Time and Prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's

Transfer Enemy Shares Under Name Of Custodian

British Supreme Court Rules On Point Affecting Local Company Registers

An interesting judgment affecting shares held in local companies by enemy subjects was given by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday when he granted an application for an order removing the name of Ludwig Roser from the register of the Java Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ltd., and substituting the name of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Roser held twenty-five shares in the company. The company was represented by Mr. D. McNeill and Mr. W. A. C. Platt appeared to watch the case on behalf of other local companies. The application was made by Mr. A. G. Mossop as Custodian of Enemy Property. In giving judgment Sir Havilland said:

"This is a motion by the Custodian of Enemy Property in China for an order that the register of members of a company known as the Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., be rectified by removing the name of Ludwig Roser from the register in respect of 25 shares which he holds and to enable the Custodian of Enemy Property in China to be substituted therefor.

"These shares were vested in the Custodian under an order of His Majesty's Minister dated March 4, 1919, and a copy of that vesting order is before the court. It has been verified by affidavit. On March 14 this was communicated to the company, a copy of the same vesting order being sent to them. On March 27 the Custodian addressed a letter to the company enclosing a duly executed instrument of transfer in respect of the 25 shares in respect of which this motion has been made. The company, however, did not see fit to comply with the request of the Custodian and they set out their reasons, which shortly are: that they had been advised to decline to comply with the request of the Custodian until some doubts which were in their minds had been resolved by the court.

"This application comes within the terms of the Trading with the Enemy (Shares in China Companies and Trust Property) Regulations. The relevant regulations are the second, which gives the Minister power by order to vest in the Custodian any shares, and so on, of any China company. The Minister may give powers of sale or management to the Custodian under regulation 4, and then comes regulation 5, which says that the vesting order shall be sufficient to vest in the Custodian any property or right to transfer any property as provided by the order, without any necessity of any further conveyance, assurance or document.

"Acting under this, and under regulation 9, section (1), the request was made by the Custodian—and that regulation provides that, where a company is required by the Custodian to transfer, the company shall, upon receipt of a transfer executed by the Custodian, notwithstanding any regulations or stipulations of the company, and notwithstanding the Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip or other document of title relating to the shares, stock or security, make the transfer in their register.

"The question came before the court on this motion and the doubts of the company were put by Mr. McNeill, and I think they may be shortly stated in the form of two questions—two doubts which may be resolved. The first is, is there protection to the company not acting under the King's Regulations which is equal to the protection given by section 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1916? The second question which has been raised is—is the action by the Custodian in Shanghai in respect of shares known throughout China, and, as a rider to that, under those circumstances, what are the rights of innocent holders without notice?

"I have come to the conclusion that it is not the duty of the court to answer those questions, and indeed, in the circumstances, the court is not in a position to do so, and my reasons for coming to that conclusion are as follows:

"The terms of the Regulations are clear, they are practically identical with the terms of the law of England and of that of the Colony of Hongkong. The latter fact is relevant to this extent that in so far as any part of them comes within the definition of 'The Ordinance' in the China (Companies) Order in Council which includes any Ordinance amending the Companies Ordinance, 1911, they are part of the law applied by the Principal Order with which the Companies Order in Council is to be read as one. In that case the substitution by King's Regulations of the Minister for the Governor of Hongkong in respect of the provisions of an ordinance which applies in so far as circumstance admit does not seem to be ultra vires. It is one of the matters which are not provided for by the Principal Order, at all events in the case of Ordinances posterior in date to the Companies Order in Council and therefore could not have been dealt with by it.

"The Regulations on the face of them do not seem to derogate from the law applied by the Order in Council, and though some doubt has been suggested as to their efficacy by counsel for the company, I have not been asked to say that they are ultra vires. Even if I had doubts on the point I should not undertake to resolve them unless I were definitely asked to do so.

"The regulations deal with certain liabilities of China companies, which stand in a somewhat peculiar position in that for various reasons they are subject to officials of His Majesty in a country where he enjoys extra-territorial rights and their registers are kept in that country. I can see no reason why the provisions of regulations affecting those registers made by the authority in whose hands the legislative power has been placed should not be obeyed.

"It was said by Mr. McNeill that section 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1916, practically indemnified companies who obeyed the Act, and that the same could not with the same certainty be said of the local law. That may be so, but, if so, it is a matter touching the rights of third parties and it is a question on which I clearly cannot express an opinion when they are not before the court.

"The second point made by the company is that there are or may be many persons in China who hold shares in these companies under a title acquired from an enemy, and that, as they cannot be expected to know English law, they may be deprived of their rights. The Custodian has assured me that every precaution possible has been taken to bring these proceedings to their notice by advertisement; were it otherwise I should have adjourned the present application, as it is I see no need to do so.

"The provisions of the regulations are designed to carry out the policy of the Trading with the Enemy Acts and the above considerations do not seem to me to affect their application in the present case.

"I shall therefore make the order which is asked for."

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
April 9th and 10th
"THE AMERICAN CONSUL"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Five Parts

And Other New Films

Children To Receive Badges From B. W. W. A

Fifty Who Worked For Association During War To Be Given Awards

Some 50 children, who have worked for the British Women's Work Association during the war, will receive badges at the general meeting of the Association to be held December 20, according to the weekly report of the B. W. W. A., issued yesterday.

Children who have worked privately or at home are asked to send their names to Mrs. Simms, 569 Siccawei Road, for enrollment.

The following have been already enrolled: Yale Arnhold, Doris Baines, Phyllis Bichard, Florence Craddock, Iris Boyd, Edith Harry, Betty Macfarlane, Maydee Mackay, Beryl McCann, Eileen Millard, — Schoeder, Doreen Symons, Eleanor Frost, Doris Cheetham, Dorothy Meathrel, Sheila Urquhart, Barbara Walker, Margaret Marsh, Iris Harris, Yvonne Crighton, Jean Crighton, Marjorie Douglas, Nancy Lambert, Nancy Truman, Barbara Atkinson, of the Girls' Cathedral School.

Mrs. Jorges' Class, 10 Route des Soeurs—Evelyn Fullerton, Maisie Middleton, Joyce Middleton, Eileen Tyler, Jean Mackie, Dorothy Campbell, Billy Petch, Willem Kein, Betty Kein, Kitty Lambe, David Jorge, Rosemary Reynolds.

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls—Nettie Oliver, Nellie Wilson, Edith Vaughan, Susan Sunn, Kathia Ostachefskaya, Annie Stephen.

British troops passing through Shanghai in March were given 1,407 articles and 222 gifts were sent to the men now staying at the Hanbury Institute by the Active Service Department for Visitors, according to the report.

During March Mrs. Ezra's working party of 20 made 1,621 large garments. Mrs. Inwood's party made 350 large garments. The work done by this party will now be discontinued as Mrs. Inwood's time is fully occupied by constant visitors at the Institute.

In the Cutting Out Department 3,254 articles have been cut in four days since this work was moved to the American Red Cross quarters in Szechuen Road, where on two days of each week the tailors cut for the Association.

Contributions to the Association up to April 5 totaled $676 and Taels 20, of the amount, $625 came from outports.

Influenza Decreases Among The Chinese

There was a sharp falling off of the number of deaths from influenza among the Chinese last week. The total number of fatalities from this cause reported by the Health Officer is 57, less than half the toll of the previous week.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

NOTICE

Owing to Government requisition we regret to inform passengers booked per the
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 17th May
"MONTEAGLE" 14th June
that no accommodation will be available on these steamers.

On the
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 3rd May
about one-half of first class accommodation has been requisitioned, and that which is available will be allotted in order of priority of deposit or passage money paid *Without Exception.*

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 31st May
All original bookings stand.

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to
F. E. WEISS
Acting General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds.
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 14th, to Thursday, 17th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.
21940

Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Department

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications, requisition sheets, and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten (M.$10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.
21941.

NOTICE

During my temporary absence from Shanghai, Mr. L. A. Hekking, our former Tientsin Manager, will be in charge of this Office.

Java Sea and Fire Ins. Co. Ltd. c.s.
R. A. KREULEN,
Manager for China, Hongkong, Japan and the Philippines.
21939

BEDSTEADS

Applications are invited for the Sole Agency in Shanghai for the largest manufacturers of Metallic Bedsteads in England. A thorough knowledge of this trade and influence with native dealers is essential. Present connection will be handed over. A representative of the Firm will be in Shanghai in June. For appointments, address Box No. 336 Office of "THE CHINA PRESS."
21670

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to the value of over $300,000 U.S. currency in 1917. Any one interested in establishing a modern soap works with glycerine recovery. Should write the undersigned, Principals only.

SOAP EXPERT,
Box 1443, P.O.
Manila, P.I.
21469

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.
X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.
(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17846

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

THE SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office
Telephone Building, Shanghai

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, on Friday, April 25th, 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 11th. to April 25th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.
21923

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P272 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Yuf Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).
A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai
Engineering and surveying instruments, garden implements, motor car accessories, corrugated sheets, and steel products of every description.

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.
21650

From Cottage to Palace is far - - - but we have managed to arrange from one extreme to the other in a fashion that meets the capacities of practically any pocket.
V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators.
9 BUBBLING WELL RD., SHANGHAI

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21357.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829